The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S ARMY.

More Fighting and More Good Results.

More Rebel Works Captured by Burnside and Hancock.

The Ninth Corps Takes Four Guns and 450 Prisoners.

Gen. Grant's Description of the Late Movement.

THE DISTANCE MARCHED 55 MILES

NOT A WAGON OR CANNON LOST.

The Enemy's Works in Front of Butler in Our Possession.

The Railroad and Plank Road to Richmond also Held by Our Forces.

DETAILS OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S RAID.

The Rebel Cavalry Thoroughly Whipped.

The Gordonsville Railroad Destroyed and 400 Prisoners Captured.

Further Progress Impeded by a Strong Force of Infantry.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1864. }
WAR DEPARTMENT—10 P. M. }

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatches from Gen. GRANT, dated yesterday, 11 A. M., at City Point, has been received by this Department:

The Ninth Corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming part of the defences of Petersburgh, capturing four hundred and fifty prisoners and four guns.

Our successes are being followed up.

Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of about fifty-five miles' march, crossing the Chickahominy and James River, the latter two thousand feet wide and eighty-four feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburgh. This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

In covering this move, WARREN'S corps and WILSON'S cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not greater, loss upon the enemy.

The Eighteenth Corps (SMITH'S) were transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundreds by water, and moved out near to Petersburgh. The night of their arrival, they surprised or rather captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburgh, before a sufficient force could be got in them by the enemy to join them. He was joined in the night following this capture by the Second Corps, which, in turn, captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the Ninth, with the result above stated.

All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night.

The enemy, in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburgh, abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They, no doubt, expected troops from North of the James River to take their place, before we discovered it. BUTLER took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plankroad between Richmond and Petersburgh, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much praise cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account."

Later unofficial dispatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburgh.

Major MORTON was killed in an assault yesterday.

Nothing to-day from SHERMAN or HUNTER.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18, 1864. }
WAR DEPARTMENT—11 P. M. }

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. SHERIDAN have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevilan Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. LEE a few days ago reported a rebel victory. The official report is as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving Newcastle Ferry.

I crossed the Pamunkey River on the 7th instant, marching via Ayletta, and encamped on Herring Creek.

On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Pole Cat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station.

On the 9th I marched through Childsburgh and New-Market, encamping on East-Northeast Creek, near Young's Bridge.

On the 10th I marched via Andrew's Tavern and Lerman's Store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Childs, about three miles northeast of Trevilan Station.

My intention was to break the railroad at this Station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad near Lyndsay's House, and then to march on Charlottesville, but on our arrival at Buck Child's, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front.

On the morning of the 11th Gen. TORBERT, with his division, and Col. GAMBLE, of Gen. GREGG'S Division, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest they drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevilan Station.

In the meantime Gen. CUSTER was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point, the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands; also twenty officers, five hundred men, and three hundred horses.

These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevilon Station, and on the morning of the 12th inst. commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lorraine Court-house. This was thoroughly done—the ties burned and the rails rendered unserviceable.

The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of this day, when I directed Gen. TORBERT to advance with his division, and Gen. DAVIS'S brigade of Gen. GREGG'S division in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night and had also constructed rifle-pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville.

The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general assault was made.

On the extreme right of our lines a portion of Reserve Brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry.

Night closed the contest.

I found on examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement.

The next day trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were, that PICKETT'S old division was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville.

I, therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's Bridge.

In addition, the animals were for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage. The surrounding country affords nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us.

The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign.

The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded: Col. MCALLISTER, commanding a regiment, killed; Brig.-Gen. RESSER, commanding a brigade, wounded; and Col. CASTOR, commanding a regiment, wounded.

My loss in killed and wounded will be about five hundred and seventy-five. Of this number four hundred and ninety are wounded.

I brought off in my ambulances three hundred and seventy-seven—all that could be transported.

The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed and remained in charge of them.

I captured and have now with me three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers.

My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were principally from the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up.

When the enemy broke they hurried between Gen. CUSTER'S command and Col. GREGG'S brigade, capturing five caissons of PENNINGTON'S battery, three of which were afterward recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons.

A more detailed report will be made hereafter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE OF PETERSBURGH HEIGHTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

The operations of the old fighting Eighteenth Corps (Gen. W. F. SMITH) to-day have been very successful. The strong outer line of the defences of Petersburgh has been carried, with a heavy loss to the enemy in guns and prisoners, and from these works at daybreak to-morrow our troops now expect to sally forth over a clear field and enter what Virginians call "the Cockade City."

Without a chance to sleep last night, and having passed to-day amid great excitement, I find myself almost incapable this evening of writing details, and must content myself with a hurried and "plain unvarnished tale" of facts.

The movement was ordered at 2 A. M. The greater part of the troops composing the Eighteen Corps were still on board transports coming up the James River from White House. As they arrived the command was given to disembark and prepare for an expedition. One would suppose such an order to be unsatisfactory, coming direct upon the heels of a hard two weeks' fighting, and an uncomfortable trip upon a crowded steamer, but the Eighteenth boys are made of stern stuff, and they enthusiastically responded to the unexpected call upon their powers. Just so they "went in" at Cold Harbor on the 1st of June, entering on a very hard battle, weary and footsore from the effects of a long and circuitous march from White House via Newcastle. "Always ready" in their justly won device.

I saw the troops cross the Appomattox this morning. It was a sight long to be remembered. The air was chilly, and a thick mist curled upward from the marshy banks of the stream and floated lazily over the rising ground beyond. Long lines of infantry BROOKS' division) first showed themselves, solemnly issuing out of the mist, and streaming over the hay-carpeted pontoon bridge, which muffled the noise of their marching. KAUTZ, with his three thousand dashing troopers, should have begun the transit; but whoever knew of a military programme to be precisely carried out? The cavalry sandwiched themselves between BROOKS' and MARTINDALE'S divisions, and the magnificent picture they presented as they proudly moved over the swaying bridge of boats, I should very much like to describe. The circumstances are against such an effort, and the reader must imagine the scenes of splendor and of beauty. MARTINDALE'S division followed the cavalry, and by this time daylight had fully come, divesting the occasion of some of that awful solemnity which to most minds is associated with the movement of troops in the darkness upon the enemy. With springy, elastic step MARTINDALE'S well-tried veterans passed over, conversing gaily as they came, and bringing with them a sphere that entirely dispelled the grave and sober spell which the silent movement of their comrades had thrown over all. With the sun came warmth, and we lookers-on on the river bank stopped shivering and became hopeful of getting to Petersburgh before night.

The troops were ordered to advance by three roads or rather four, if we take into account that the cavalry part of the expedition was formed for a diversion.

KAUTZ was to get into the town if he could, by taking the Prince George road, away off to the left, and do his best at destroying bridges and military supplies, while the infantry and artillery made the direct assault in front. KAUTZ went out boldly, as usual, and we trust that he may have been as successful now as his expeditions have been heretofore, but at this hour (10 P.M.) we have heard nothing from him.

On the City Point side of the river, the troops that had crossed were reinforced by the colored division, commanded by Gen. HINKS, part of which has been stationed at that place, while the remainder have been garrisoning points further down the river.

The distance from our starting place to Petersburgh is *seven miles* over the roads. MARTINDALE was ordered to advance by the Broadway or Appomattox River road. BROOKS went out by the centre or City Point road, and HINKS, after preceding BROOKS on this road, until his troops reached its junction with the Jordan Point road, passed to the left, leaving the City Point road entirely free for BROOKS.

Gen. SMITH kept close to BROOKS' division. After advancing about two miles from the landing-place, the quietness was suddenly broken by a single discharge of musketry away on the right. It was now 5½ o'clock. This burning of gunpowder, with its sudden explosion breaking rudely upon the stillness of the early morning, startles every one into a quicker pace and keener appreciation of the work on hand.

Arriving on the crest of a hill we catch another splendid view in advance. The road for a mile below us in the valley is choked with troops, who overflow into the fields of waving grain on either side. The column halts. Vision is bounded by the pine woods beyond. This tall opaque green curtain is presently rent by shot and shell, which tear through with fierce and screeching clamor, from the enemy's batteries beyond.

HINKS sends out his skirmishers, and they advance stealthily and cautiously through the woods, taking cover behind the trees, and feeling their way step by step, followed at short supporting distance by the Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteers, Col. KIDDOO. So they passed on losing several men, but not wavering an instant in face of the rapid artillery fire of the enemy. The main column kept steadily advancing in rear, and occasionally a poor fellow would drop maimed for life or killed by the fragment of a shell. Suddenly we hear from the woods a sturdy shout, which tells us of a charge upon the rebel works. Accompanying it are volleys of musketry and a few very quick discharges of artillery. Then it becomes silent as the grave. We know the chivalry have been driven by the descendants of Ham, and the advance is resumed with accelerated step. Passing through the woods, I see that the negroes have had to skirmish forward at least three-fourths of a mile, then over a corn-field to the rebel rifle-pits, where there were three pieces of artillery planted. Of these three guns the enemy carried off two. The third fell into our hands. It is a handsome brass 12-pounder, and I met it going to the rear, escorted by as proud a set of black soldiers as ever wore uniform. About twenty-five men were lost in this gallant charge. Two or three were killed outright. I saw their graves already made. War gives no time for proper funerals.

Meanwhile MARTINDALE on the right was slowly pushing forward through roads obstructed by heavy slashings of fallen timber and entanglements placed there since GILLMORE'S *fiasco* a week ago.

The advance by the several roads continued. Midday brought all the commands to within two miles of Petersburgh. Here they "butted" upon its defences, which were known to be strong, and to have employed in their construction all the resources of engineering science.

Up to 3 o'clock was spent in getting the forces into line of battle and making the connections between the divisions. This done the gallant soldiers lay on the ground, seeking what shelter the inequalities in its surface afforded from the artillery fire of the enemy. The casualties from this source alone were at least one hundred.

Gen. SMITH attempted several times to get artillery into position and reply to the enemy's fire. The conformation of the ground rendered this impossible, except in case of two light Napoleon guns, which were worked splendidly all the afternoon.

The afternoon waned. Meanwhile no report from KAUTZ. Frequently the steam-whistle of the railroad cars was heard in the direction of Petersburgh, and thus we felt that reinforcements were arriving for the rebels and our chances were becoming every moment slighter.

Feeling that the stake was desperate, Gen. SMITH determined upon charging the enemy's works. At nightfall this was done.

The skirmish line was advanced simultaneously all along the front. This line was heavy and carried the rebel rifle-pits. Heavy supporting columns followed. I saw the charge of BROOKS' division on the centre of our line. It was magnificently made. The men dashed forward furiously over a corn-field impeded thickly with stumps. The rebels in the fort opposite could not get out. A whole regiment—the Thirty-sixth Virginia, comprising the garrison—was captured. The Eighth Connecticut and Eleventh New-Hampshire led this charge. The cheering and enthusiasm all along the line, as the onset was made and after it proved successful, was thrilling, making one live a lifetime in a minute. Wounded men waved their gory arms and shouted their gladness from blood-choked mouths.

Fifteen pieces of artillery were captured and four earthworks strong enough almost to be called forts. One of the pieces is a "Whitworth," and all are serviceable guns. The laurels of victory should be equally shared by the whole corps. MARTINDALE on the right, BROOKS in the centre, and HINKS on the left, led their troops and worked them as a unit. It has been a proud day for the Eighteenth Corps.

Two hundred and fifty prisoners, by actual count, have been taken, among them several officers and BRAUREGARD'S Chief of Artillery.

The enemy retreated precipitately into Petersburgh. Nothing now intervenes between our forces and that city.

HANCOCK'S corps has come up to reinforce SMITH during the past hour.

The rebel force opposed to us to-day was the brigades of WISE and DEARING—the latter recently made a Brigadier as a reward for his butchery of negroes a few months since when he captured the United States garrison at Plymouth, N. C.

Our losses to-day, considering the hard fighting, have been light. I send a partial list.

LEE, it is believed, has already crossed the James, and, we are told, holds the commanding heights on the west of the city. We hold the heights opposite, and the city lies between. We can utterly destroy it, and to-day its surrender will be demanded. In case of refusal the work of besieging will commence. This may bring on a battle with LEE, in which case GRANT will probably bring up his forces, and a decisive battle take place. H. J. W.

Wounded in the Eighteenth Corps, June 15:

Orville Sprague, I, 8th Ct—leg.
F Salada, B, 55th Penn—leg.
Sergt Hy Talmadge, H, 89th New-York—thigh.
Joseph Washburn.
Edwin R Smithers, G, 142d New-York—hip.
O N Wheeler, A, 92d N Y—knee.
Emery W Clark, B, 10th N Y—arm.
J A Beckwith, D, 8th Conn—foot.
S Reed, F, 25th Mass—shoulder.
Capt Frank E Goodwin, 25th Mass—face and arm.
S Bowles, D, 27th Mass—hips.
M B Kemp, B, 26th Virginia—dead (rebel.)
C A Miller, F, 25th Mass—arm amputated.
Wm A Keep, E, 27th Mass—foot.
Capt. D L Judd, G, 89th N Y—shoulder and lung.
A Stockdale, K, 25th Mass—head and arm.
D H Greer, G, 117th NY—arm.
Jas B McEmery, D, 55th Penn—leg
Capt W N Lewis, H, 89th N Y—leg.
Geo Hart, K, 10th N Y—hip
Ephraim Wilson, G, 27th Mass—shoulder.
Albert Lybolt, 89th N Y—killed.
Aug Pingry, 89th N Y—leg.
Jno Reagan, 25th Mass—leg.
B Hodge, 25th Mass—leg.
Geo W Tillotson, 89th N Y—foot.
John Brown, 3d New-York Artillery—head.
L Grugery, H, 11th New-York—hand.
E W Clark, D, 31st New-York Artillery—arm.
O C Smith, A, 89th New-York—side.
Maj Chas E Pruyn, 118th N York—killed.
W Williamson, D, 10th New-York Artillery—leg.
C R Jones, K, 8th Connecticut—side.
Geo V Ball, F, 25th Mass—hand.
Sergt Chas Sharron, H, 96th New-York—foot.
Jas Kelly, E, 55th Penn—hand.
Jos Brott, I, 11th Conn—foot.
C A Willard, K, 27th Mass—leg.
Geo W Draper, G, 89th N Y—wrist.
John W Daugherty, 89th New-York—wrist.
John Benjamin, A, 8th Conn—arm.
Nicholas Lawrence, A, 11th Conn—hand.
R S Cramm, H, 25th Mass—arm.
W H Sherman, G, 117th N Y—leg.
J Leroy, G, 117th N Y—arm.
J Houston, F, 55th Penn—shoulder.
A McCormick, K, 10th N Y—hand.
H H Wisner, F, 27th Mass—shoulder.
D B Ritchie, K, 55th Pa—leg.
H D Monroe, 89th N Y—hand.
John T Dunning, 89th N Y—hand.
Jas Garratt, 89th NY—chest.
J Davis, 25th Mass—side.
Elliot A E Stevens, 25th Mass—knee.
Lieut Vincent Bloomhall, B, 55th Penn—face.
B Brockelman, G, 25th Mass—leg.
Lieut R C Kellogg, D, 118th N Y—elbow and face.
W C Dorsey, D, 55th Pennsylvania—bruised
L Allen, bugler, 10th New-York—neck.
S Bolles, B, 89th N Y—leg.
J More, H, 89th NY—breast.
M Baily, K, 81st N Y—foot.
J C Robbins, H, 89th New-York—hand.
Adj Boutwell, 13th New-Hampshire—shoulder.
Lieut Gafney, 13th New-Hampshire—groin.
Capt Dodge, 13th N H.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

A HEAVY FIRE

was opened from the rebel works on James and Sullivan Islands on our land and naval batteries, Tuesday the 7th inst. The object of the firing has not been ascertained, although we suspect the enemy had in view the making of a great show of strength, lest the information we have received respecting his feeble numbers about Charleston and Savannah should influence us to make an attack. Several of the shot struck the water some distance in the rear of the supply vessels of the fleet, but they all sank harmlessly to the bottom. The shot aimed at the batteries on Morris Island effected no damage whatever. Our guns, both on land and water, replied with great energy, so that within a short time the rebels were glad to close the entertainment by suspending the working of their pieces.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER

was an event which happened early on Wednesday morning. During the night, the gunners of Fort Putnam observed, through the darkness, an object moving slowly from Charleston in the direction of Sumter. The object soon developed itself into a low side-wheel steamer—the same which we have been wont to observe gliding around the inner harbor for several months past. A number of shot were fired at her from Fort Putnam, one of which it is believed struck the rudder, as the vessel became disabled and went aground on the Sullivan's Island shore. Daylight thoroughly exposed her condition to our gunners, and in less time than it occupies to pen this paragraph, they put so many shot through her hull that it would have been difficult to determine if it ever formed a portion of a steamer. She was riddled into fragments. We recognized the vessel as the one the rebels employed to carry troops and supplies to Fort Sumter. She has carried her last load.

TWENTY-ONE DESERTERS

from the enemy came into Fort Pulaski a day or two ago. They are expected to arrive at Hilton Head this morning. They brought a Savannah paper of the 10th and a Charleston paper of the 11th. They contain no important information. Major-Gen. SAM. JONES is announced as the Military Commander in Charleston. The deserters know nothing of the details concerning late movements. They all agree that the people place little confidence in the skill of JOHNSTON, or the ability of his army. The faces of noted Secessionists are downcast, haggard, dejected, which to the deserters is a sure sign that JOHNSTON'S retrograde movements are not considered, on the whole, as a pleasing circumstance.

THE NEW IRONSIDES

has been in Hilton Head harbor for several days. Her masts have been in, and her rigging and other sailing fixtures adjusted, preparatory to her going North. It has been remarked that now this monster has been removed from Charleston harbor the rebels will not hesitate to send out their rams, upon whose merits they have expatiated so much. Nothing would please the officers and men of the monitors more than to see the rams take a turn in the outer harbor. Admiral DAHLGREN is fully prepared for just such an emergency, as the rebels would find to their bitter cost. Whether the *New Ironsides* will return to Charleston harbor or take a position at some other point, has not transpired. We may depend upon it, wherever she is, she will do good execution.

CHANGE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERALS.

By a recent order from the Department Headquarters, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL has been again assigned to the position of Provost-Marshal-General. The long experience of Lieut.-Col. HALL in that capacity justly entitles him to that post, and the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties should influence the authorities to bestow upon him an equal rank with that of other officers who hold a similar position in other departments.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION

is about to be established under very favorable auspices, either at Hilton Head or Beaufort. Gen. FOSTER will take charge. Gen. FOSTER has implicit confidence in the soldierly qualities of the colored troops, and is determined they shall not want for the proper military instruction. Since Gen. FOSTER'S arrival in the department he has been busily engaged inspecting the various fortifications and defences. Yesterday he returned from a visit to Morris and Folly Islands. A short time ago he proceeded to Florida. Thus, it will be seen, he has been the rounds of the department.

UNPLEASANT WEATHER.

At the present writing we are having a fall of cold drizzling rain, making the use of an overcoat an almost imperative necessity, although three days ago the thermometer marked 100°. June is looked upon as one of the warmest months of the year, and such, in fact, we all considered it until this cold rain has showered upon us. WHIT.

A Heavy Cannonade—A Blockade-Runner Sunk.

By the arrival of the *Fulton* from Hilton Head, June 15, we have the Port Royal *New South* for the week ending June 18. It furnishes us the following items of news:

A REBEL STEAMER SUNK.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the rebels opened a very heavy fire on our land and naval batteries from their works on James and Sullivan Islands. Some of the shot passed to quite a distance beyond the supply vessels of the fleet.

Our batteries returned the fire with equal vigor. We have not heard of any damage being sustained by the Union side.

During the night the gunners at Fort Putnam espied a rebel steamer approaching Sumter from the Charleston side. A number of shots were directed at her, one or more of which took effect in her lower part, causing her to run aground. In this condition she was discovered at daylight by our men, who again opened a hot fire upon her, and, as far as could be observed, completely ruined her. The hull of the steamer was so thoroughly shattered that our men could get an unobstructed view through the apertures made. The steamer is believed to have been the same that has been noticed on several occasions working her way down to Sumter. She was used to convey troops and supplies.

The bombardment of Charleston is still continued. A statement to the effect that the shells do not go beyond the edge of the city is erroneous. Numerous officers recently arrived from Morris Island assert most emphatically that they saw several shells reach a point a long distance inland.

The object of the rebels in opening so vigorously on Tuesday was probably to deceive us as regards their numerical strength. Doubtless that same day they sent troops either to JOHNSTON or LEE.

THE NEW IRONSIDES.

This favorite old war vessel has been in our harbor for about a week. Her crew have since been busily engaged in putting in her masts and other sailing fixtures, and it will not be many days probably before she will take her departure. We had the pleasure of paying her a visit a few days ago, and were highly pleased with the neat and tidy condition of the vessel and everything on board. The hospitality of the officers was all that could be desired. We regretted not having the gratification of meeting Commodore ROWAN, who happened at the time to be absent on another vessel of the fleet. It is presumed that nearly every one knows the history of the *New Ironsides*. Her career in Charleston harbor in connection with the bombardment of the rebel works on the several islands in that vicinity is full of instructive interest. Never yet did she open her broadside of eight guns on the foe without hurling somebody or inflicting an immense deal of damage. We doubt not the rebels will hear more from her powerful guns and witness other effects of her destructive fire, before many weeks shall have elapsed.

THE WATERING PLACES.

Saratoga and its Approaches—The Lelands at Union Hall—Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant and other Notables—Extensive Additions to Congress Hall, the Clarendon and other Hotels—The New Lake Houses—New Race Course—Vast Preparations for the Approaching Season, the Opening Ball, &c.—A Horse Railway Scheme—The Springs, &c., &c.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

Saratoga and its approaches were never in finer condition than at this moment, and never gave token of greater activity and capacity. They who are waiting for the extreme heat to drive them from the city are missing a golden opportunity.

On taking passage upon either of the steamers at the foot of Liberty-street, we find at once the indications of the general furbishing and preparation which now characterizes every feature of the famous Spa of Saratoga.

The *Francis Skiddy*, always a favorite boat with travelers, has been refitted throughout, and her consort, the *C. Vanderbilt*, comes out with an entire new tier of state rooms, new furniture, new carpets, &c., and is scarcely recognizable by her old acquaintances. Both boats are furnished with patent spring mattresses of a new model, which, from their simple construction, are worthy of particular attention. The upholstery has been furnished by W. PATTERSON, corner of West and Harrison streets, and the carpets from Mr. HADDEN'S in Broadway, the whole under the direction of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the accomplished steward of the boat.

The trip up the Hudson at this season of the year cannot be too highly nor too frequently extolled. The noble river never looked more inviting. Its "city limits," fringed with the developments of commerce, extend now upon either side far above the Island of Manhattan; but in a little while the swift steamer passes the Palisades and enters the classic regions of the Highlands, giving the tourist a glimpse of Irvington, Tarrytown, Newburgh, Horseneck, West Point, &c., with all their beautiful surroundings—never in more attractive garb than now, "the leafy month of June."

The cities of the Hudson are a study in themselves, and present many features of striking beauty to heighten their more tangible mercantile attractions. Activity and prosperity are stamped upon every feature.

At Albany or Troy the cars of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad meet the boats on their arrival, and convey their passengers to their destination.

The beautiful grounds of the United States Hotel attract the attention as soon as we step from the cars, and we find that the south wing of the building has received an important addition, increasing its capacity with about a hundred new rooms.

The snug little "American," under the charge of Mr. MCMICHAEL, formerly of Congress Hall, has also received an additional story and undergone thorough repair. The American is the resort of army officers on leave, and is kept open the whole year.

UNION HALL.

No one would suppose by the indications of thrift, activity and luxury at Saratoga, that we were in the midst of a civil war of such gigantic proportions. The Southerners had so habitually boasted of "supporting" our Northern watering-places, that we ourselves became persuaded of it, and when the war broke out none but the most "fanatical" of our Northern population imagined that Saratoga was not doomed to be, to some extent, at least, a "deserted village." But in this, as in other things, we have surprised ourselves and others. Among the most notable of the advances made by Saratoga, under the new order of things, the purchase and refitting of Union Hall, by Maj. W. W. LELAND, of the New-York Metropolitan, deserves particular mention. Exteriorly nothing has been added to the buildings, but the interior arrangements have been most thoroughly overhauled. As a sample of his preparations for the season, he exhibited to us his wine vaults, extending under the entire front of the original building, 100 by 60 feet on Broadway, where he has lately stored $15,000 worth of choice wines, in addition to the previous stock of the hotel, amounting now to a value of about $50,000.

Among the notables lately booked for the season at the Union is Dr. FRANK PALMER, of Philadelphia, of artificial-leg celebrity, whose remarkable invention has resulted in the organization of a stock company with a capital of $300,000, and who has lately taken to himself another limb—the daughter of one of the wealthiest branches of the Quaker City, with whom he is now luxuriating at the Springs. Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. Gen. GRANT, (LELAND being until recently a member of the General's staff,) ROBERT BONNER, with his dashing "Ledger team," LEONARD JEROME, with his famous four-in-hand, Mr. LEE, of the firm of LEE, ELIOT & Co., and several others will be here as soon as Congress adjourns, and "the season" will be then duly inaugurated with an opening ball. In view of these and for the accommodation of other private establishments, Maj. LELAND has put up a splendid stable on an adjacent lot, capable of accommodating some fifty horses.

Maj. LELAND originally purchased only the interest of Dr. PAYNE, but subsequently bought also the interest of Mrs. PUTNAM, completing the purchase at $200,000, and is now the sole proprietor; his energy and spirit rapidly spreading like a contagion to other proprietors, and inciting them to rival developments.

CONGRESS HALL.

Whether the old "Congress" caught the fever from others or took it in the natural way, I am not informed, but certain it is that HATHORN has eclipsed himself and all others in his present improvements. He has added two entire wings to the establishment, either of which is sufficient for a hotel in itself. The south wing is 112 feet in length by 40 feet in width and 4 stories high, and the east wing 120 feet in length by 44 feet in width, and is also four stories high, including the basement. The new ball-room, a magnificent hall, 20 feet high between joists, and extending the full size of the wing (120 feet by 44), forms a prominent feature. A fine PIAZZA leads directly from the gorgeous parlors of the hotel to the ball-room. In the new wings are 100 private parlors and lodging rooms. Superintendent BURLL, of Troy, was here yesterday making arrangements to connect the hotel by telegraph with the outer world. The upholsters from A. T. STEWART & Co.'s have just completed carpeting the spacious north parlor, and the new private parlors of the additional wings; and gas and water are being introduced into every part of the establishment. The new firm of the "Congress" consists of HENRY H. HATHORN, CHARLES S. LESTER and GEORGE E. MCOMBER, under the style of HATHORN & MCOMBER.

"THE CLARENDON."

This new and beautiful hotel, which embraces in its cultivated grounds the famous "Washington Spring," has also received an important addition—the new wing of the Clarendon being 110 by 45 feet, five stories high, and containing 250 rooms. Mr. S. L. WHITE, for many years connected with the Everett House, New-York, is the new proprietor, and is making thorough work in his arrangements for the season. The charm of the Clarendon is its seclusion from the bustle of the principal hotels, notwithstanding its convenient access to them and to the Congress Spring. Seated on its ample piazza, or in its cool and inviting parlors, the cheerful inmates look out upon its well-shaded grounds, enlivened with the voice of birds or the tuneful whispering of the leaves, and enjoy at once the symphony of the primeval forests and the close proximity of the most luxurious refinements.

THE NEW RACE COURSE.

The Saratoga races will doubtless form an important feature in the future attractions of this famous spa, the races of last season having resulted in the formation of a club, which has purchased about 100 acres of land on the Lake Road, about a mile east of the village, and is fitting it up without regard to cost. The grand stand or pavilion will compare favorably with many of the most famous in Europe; the track has been thoroughly laid, and rolled, the fencing is perfect, and all the arrangements calculated to tickle "the fancy," and attract the attention of the million.

THE NEW LAKE HOUSES.

The Lake and its numberless attractions have received important accessories in the shape of two or three additional Lake houses. Our old friend, Capt. L. D. ABELL, of Rip Van Winkle celebrity, is fitting up a perfect charm of a spot, just below MOON'S, and has it already furnished, and nearly ready to open. It is superfluous to say to any one familiar with travel on the floating palaces of the Hudson, that the Captain "can keep a hotel."

HANK MYERS, formerly of the classic locality of "Graball," has pitched his tent on the east shore of the lake, and is putting up a Lake house there of ample dimensions, which will be ready for guests by the 1st of July.

These, with the three lake houses already so well known, the little steamer *Addie Smith*, and the natural beauties of the lake, cannot fail to attract there multitudes. The next demand will doubtless be a horse railway through the entire line of Broadway and forming a circle to touch at all the lake houses and all the springs. The thing is already spoken of and I should not be at all surprised if I should be called upon to chronicle its inauguration on the opening of another season.

THE SPRINGS.

It is highly gratifying to observe that the resident Saratogians, while cultivating so carefully the natural beauties of this favored locality, are not unmindful of the intrinsic value of their famous mineral waters. The Empire Spring is becoming almost, if not quite, as much of a favorite with them as the Congress, and the Columbian, the Washington, the Putnam, the Pavilion, the Iodine and others, are habitually and faithfully resorted to for their healing qualities. Quite an important business is now driven by the Empire Spring Company, rivaling closely the celebrated house of CLARKE & WHITE, and having its agencies and connections in all our principal cities. Speaking of CLARK & WHITE, I am always inclined to pay a passing tribute to the generous and sagacious system by which they have gained their enviable notoriety. Their splendid parks thrown open to the public, their beneficent fountains so beautifully environed by the adornments of art, attended daily by and by night, illuminated in the evening and the throngs who visit them entertained with inviting music, all are features of a liberal and judicious system of advertising, which while it spreads its beneficent results to the public, returns to enrich the source from whence it flows and encourage and strengthen it for its renewed pulsations. EXCELSIOR.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 16.

The steamer *Pioneer*, from Vicksburgh, arrived to-day with forty passengers on board. She was fired into with muskets at four different points on her way, but no damage was done.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 18.

In the Court of Appeals this day calendar for Monday, June 20, 1864, is as follows: Nos. 121, 123, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132.

BROWNING AND THE SPIRITUALISTS.—The London correspondent of the *Round Table* thus speaks of BROWNING'S new volume of poems, with special reference to an attack in it on HOME (the medium):

"ROBERT BROWNING'S new volume comes out to-day, and will add much to the poet's reputation. Few poems can be named in which such depictions are touched and with delicacy as those in "James Lee," a poem in which one scarcely knows which to admire most, the pathos or the strange ideas. There is said to be more than a poetic demolition of Mr. HOME in "Mr. Sludge, the Medium," even some sharp thrusts at various persons who still shield and fawn upon him after having found him guilty of fraud.

The story runs that a lady and gentleman of eminence, devout spiritualists, visiting at Rome, confessed to Mr. BROWNING, that during Mr. HOME'S stay at their house, they once forbade his quitting his hand under the table, and the spirits wouldn't rap, and HOME burst into tears and confessed that on *that occasion only* he had deceived them; that on other occasions he had put phosphorus on the tips of wires and stretched them from the roof of their house to represent certain spiritual apparitions. "And what did you say, now did you act, upon the discovery?" asked Mr. BROWNING. "Oh," replied the lady, "I rebuked him severely; told him plainly how shameful it was that one who had been so supernaturally gifted, should be so, and told him that he ought to repent." "And he still remained with you, and—" "Oh, yes, we are perfectly sure that everything was genuine afterward." Upon which the poet was so disgusted that he vented his indignation in "Mr. Sludge." HIRAM POWERS also, I regret to learn, detected HOME in frauds, and still shields and professes to believe in him. HOME'S name is, by the way, neither Home nor Hume, but some alias that I have heard but forgotten—Smith or Jones possibly. "Gold Hair," the tale—Smith or Jones possibly. "Gold Hair," the Legend of Pornic, was written at Pornic, where Mr. B. and his son spent several months last Spring. This son, called PENNI but named ROBERT, is a fine lad, and is very like that brother of Mrs. BROWNING whose early death by drowning cast such a shadow on her life.

THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN.

Additional List of Bids.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

The Secretary of the Treasury opened the remainder of the bids for the Seventy-five Million Loan to-day, as follows:

Home Insurance Co., New-York	$25,000	2.55
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2.65
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2.70
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2¾
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2.80
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2.85
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2.90
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	2.95
Home Insurance Co., New-York	25,000	3
Charles E. Ryder, New-York	110,000	6
Charles E. Ryder, New-York	310,000	4¼
Charles E. Ryder, New-York	105,000	4
Charles H. Delavan, New-York	20,000	2
Charles H. Delavan, New-York	20,000	2½
Charles H. Delavan, New-York	20,000	2¾
Charles H. Delavan, New-York	10,000	3
Sarah Smith Stafford, per Samuel B. Stafford, Trenton, N. J.	1,000	10
Sarah Smith Stafford	1,000	7
Henry H. Jewell, Chickopee Falls, Mass.	1,000	4
W. M. Egan & Co., Chicago, Ill.	3,500	par.
Isaac B. Dow, Concord, N. H.	2,000	3
G. R. Bem, Baltimore	100	5
Richard Bell, St. Louis, Mo	2,000	8
Henry H. Bowers, New-York	400	10
C. H. Doolittle, President, Utica, New-York	15,000	par.
James C. Briggs, Salem, Mass.	10,000	par.
James C. Briggs, Salem, Mass.	10,000	1
James C. Briggs, Salem, Mass.	10,000	3
James C. Briggs, Salem, Mass.	10,000	5
Fourth National Bank, New-York	20,000	1
Fourth National Bank, New-York	20,000	2½
Fourth National Bank, New-York	25,000	5
Fourth National Bank, New-York	10,000	5½
Fourth National Bank, New-York	10,000	7½
William Conant, Geneva, Ill.	5,000	6
Mrs. Louisa W. Pettibone, Winchester Centre, Conn.	700	2
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	7
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6.90
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6.80
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6.70
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6.60
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6½
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6.40
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6¼
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,000	6.20
J. B. Brown & Son, Portland, Me.	10,600	6.1-10.
Kauntle, Nockad & Kuhne, N. Y.	10,000	5¼
Kauntle, Nockad & Kuhne, N. Y.	10,000	5¾
Kauntle, Nockad & Kuhne, N. Y.	5,000	6
Kauntle, Nockad & Kuhne, N. Y.	5,000	6¼
Kauntle, Nockad & Kuhne, N. Y.	5,000	6½
Kauntle, Nockad & Kuhne, N. Y.	5,000	6¾
Third Nat. Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	100,000	6
Fallis, Young & Co., Cincinnati	7,000	par
Fallis, Young & Co., Cincinnati	15,000	5
L. S. Lawrence & Co., New-York	12,000	5½
Second National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	25,000	6¼
William Simpson, Circleville, Ohio	1,000	8
J. W. Hubbard & Co., New-York	5,000	4.55
J. W. Hubbard & Co., New-York	5,000	4.85
J. W. Hubbard & Co., New-York	5,000	4.15
J. W. Hubbard & Co., New-York	5,000	3.55
Thomas Cornell, Randolph, N. Y.	10,000	6
Benjamin F. Page, Barre, Mass	500	6
First National Bank, Barre, Mass	15,000	6
Chester Gorham, Barre, Mass	2,500	6
Adolphus Bartholomew, Barre, Mass	600	6
Thomas D. Littlewood, New-York	50	1
John F. Reeve, Washington	500	4
Joseph Coe, Davenport, Iowa	500	10
E. Tichener, Davenport, Iowa	200	5
E. Tichenor, Davenport, Iowa	50	8
William Thomson, Chicago	4,000	10
Henry Randell, New-York	4,000	6
Henry Randell, New-York	4,000	4½
Henry Randell, New-York	6,000	6
Henry Randell, New-York	4,000	5½
Henry Randell, New-York	6,000	6
Denon, Clark & Bridges, New-York	1,000	6
Debon, Clark & Bridges, New-York	25,000	par.
A. Brooks, Jr., Brunswick, Maine	5,000	7
Walden & Willard, New-York	10,000	8
Walden & Willard, New-York	10,000	4
Walden & Willard, New-York	10,000	5
S. D. Pardee, Treasurer, New-Haven	25,000	6 1-10
Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia	20,000	4.2
Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia	20,000	4.52
Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia	20,000	5.8
Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia	20,000	5.51
Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia	20,000	6.8
J. D. Sears, Upper Sandusky, Ohio	10,000	5
William Spence, New-York	10,000	par.
R. N. Isham, Chicago, Ill.	2,000	5
Asa Fowler, Concord, N. H	2,000	6
Asa Fowler, Concord, N. H	2,000	6
Constant Cook, Bath, N. Y	1,000	7
Constant Cook, Bath, N. Y	5,000	¼
Constant Cook, Bath, N. Y	6,000	¾
Constant Cook, Bath, N. Y	5,000	1¼
Constant Cook, Bath, N. Y	5,000	2.2
L. W. Chubb, Bath, N. Y	1,500	4
Ira Davenport, Bath, N. Y	10,000	par.
John Davenport, Bath, N. Y	5,000	2
John Davenport, Bath, N. Y	5,000	1
W. H. Cook, Bath, N. Y	5,000	1.80
W. H. Cook, Bath, N. Y	5,000	2.1.6
L. H. Nichols, Lockport, N. Y	1,000	8
L. H. Nichols, Lockport, N. Y	9,000	1.80
Shelton Sturgis, Chicago, Ill.	50,000	5½
Shelton Sturgis, Chicago, Ill.	25,000	6
Shelton Sturgis, Chicago, Ill.	25,000	8
John F. Hawkes, Springfield, Vt.	2,000	4
Benjamin Reis, Washington	2,500	par.
P. Ring, West Wilton, N. Y.	2,000	½
S. F. Cooley, North Hadley, Mass	1,000	5
S. F. Cooley, North Hadley, Mass	1,000	6
Merchants' Bk., New-Bedford, Mass.	20,000	5.55
Merchants' Bk., New-Bedford, Mass.	25,000	5.20
Merchants' Bk., New-Bedford, Mass.	25,000	5.1-20
Merchants' Bk., New-Bedford, Mass.	30,000	4.80
Merchants' Bk., New-Bedford, Mass.	30,000	4.55
Merchants' Bk., New-Bedford, Mass.	30,000	4.80
A. B. Wood, New-York	5,000	5¾
Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York	25,000	4
Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York	25,000	6
W. W. Moore, Madison, Wis	1,500	4
W. W. Moore, Madison, Wis	1,000	4
W. W. Moore, Madison, Wis	1,000	5
Chas. A. Beldin, Madison, Wis	500	6
Richard F Carpenter, N. Y	3,000	8
Richard F. Carpenter, N. Y	5,000	6¼
D. W. Porter, N. Y	5,000	6¾
D. W. Porter, N. Y	5,000	6
D. W. Porter, N. Y	5,000	6.1-10
D. W. Porter, N. Y	5,000	6.1-5
Frederick Schroeder, N. Y	500	6
John J. Diffendoff, Plainfield, N. J	500	1
John J. Diffendoff, Plainfield, N. J	500	2
John J. Diffendoff, Plainfield, N. J	1,000	3
W. S. L. Jewett, N. Y	8,500	par
Waldoboro Bank, Maine	10,000	par
William L. Chardlow, N. Y	100,000	8¼
Dr. U. Locander, N. Y	1,000	6
John B. Hill, N. Y	5,000	8
John B. Hill, N. Y	5,000	4
John B. Hill, N. Y	5,000	5
Miss Eliza V. Haigh, N. Y	2,000	8
First Nat. Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	25,000	5¼
U. O. Neill, N. Y	5,000	5
Myer S. Isaacks, N. Y	250	7
First Nat. Bank, Providence, R. I.	100,000	6
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	2.62
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	4.44
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	3.65
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	3.77
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	4.8
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	4.15
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	4.27
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	4.82
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	4.47
Marcuse and Baltzer, N. Y	50,000	4.77
St. Nicholas Insurance Co	20,000	8
J. O. Fowler, New-York	25,000	2.61
J. O. Fowler, New-York	10,000	2.61
J. O. Fowler, New-York	5,000	2.71
J. O. Fowler, New-York	5,000	2.81
J. O. Fowler, New-York	5,000	3.01
Atlantic Savings Bank, N. Y	20,000	6
Atlantic Savings Bank, N. Y	20,000	6¼
Atlantic Savings Bank, N. Y	20,000	6½
Atlantic Savings Bank, N. Y	20,000	7
Atlantic Savings Bank, N. Y	20,000	7½
J. P. Cooper, New-York	1,000	6
J. P. Cooper, New-York	1,000	6½
J. P. Cooper, New-York	1,000	6.09
J. P. Cooper, New-York	1,000	6.95
J. P. Cooper, New-York	1,000	7
C. P. Rockingham, New-York	10,000	5
John J. Abernethy, New-York	15,000	par.
Chas. A. Bialle, Boston	1,000	4
Chas. A. Bialle, Boston	1,000	5
Bolliston Bank of Fitchburgh, Mass	20,000	1.1-5
Bolliston Bank of Fitchburgh, Mass	20,000	2.03
Bolliston Bank of Fitchburgh, Mass	15,000	3.04
Bolliston Bank of Fitchburgh, Mass	15,000	4.05
Bolliston Bank of Fitchburgh, Mass	15,000	5.06
Bolliston Bank of Fitchburgh, Mass	15,000	6.07
George Darrow, New-York	1,000	5
Junerich & Smith, Philadelphia	25,000	5
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	100,000	4.1-20
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	100,000	4.55
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	150,000	5 1.20
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	6,000	5½
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	35,000	6
J. N. Camp, cashier, New-York	20,000	5.31
Tenth National Bank, N. Y	100,000	3.1-50
Tenth National Bank, N. Y	100,000	3.1-5
Tenth National Bank, N. Y	100,000	3.9-10
Tenth National Bank, N. Y	100,000	4.26
Tenth National Bank, N. Y	100,000	5.27
Daniel Denham, Jr., N. Y	100,000	8
Daniel Denham, Jr., N. Y	500	4
W. A. Kissam, New-York	500	6
Stephen Crowell, President, N. Y	70,000	6¼
S. M. Blake, New-York	10,000	3.1-20
S. M. Blake, New-York	10,000	3½
S. M. Blake, New-York	10,000	4.1
S. M. Blake, New-York	5,000	4¼
S. M. Blake, New-York	5,000	4½
A. V. Stout, New-York	100,000	2.55
A. V. Stout, New-York	100,000	3.26
A. V. Stout, New-York	100,000	3.51
A. V. Stout, New-York	200,000	3.76
A. V. Stout, New-York	200,000	4.1
A. V. Stout, New-York	200,000	4.26
A. V. Stout, New-York	100,000	5.1
J. R. Palmer, New-York	5,000	5
David Kronicse, New-York	250	44
John A. Schenck, New-York	2,000	2
Wm. H. Gardner, New-York	400	9
D. H. Daniels, Brookline, Mass	700	6
Second Nat'l Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	50,000	5½
Second Nat'l Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	50,000	6
Second Nat'l Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	50,000	6½
Revere Bank, Boston, Mass	115,000	5
Revere Bank, Boston, Mass	105,000	5½
Revere Bank, Boston, Mass	114,000	6
Revere Bank, Boston, Mass	100,000	6¼
Revere Bank, Boston, Mass	144,000	6½
Boylston Bank, Boston, Mass	50,000	5
Boylston Bank, Boston, Mass	25,000	6
Boylston Bank, Boston, Mass	25,000	7
F. & D. K. Hallenbeck, agents, Perrysburgh, Ohio	500	1
John Carle, Jr., N. Y	10,000	5.02
John Carle, Jr., N. Y	5,000	5.26
John Carle, Jr., N. Y	5,000	5.56
Albert Smith, M. D., N. Y	8,000	5
Albert Smith, M. D., N. Y	7,000	5½
Albert Smith, M. D., N. Y	2,000	5¼
John J. Sanderson, Bernardstown, Mass	1,000	7
Continental Insurance Co., N. Y	20,000	2¾
Continental Insurance Co., N. Y	20,000	3½
Continental Insurance Co., N. Y	20,000	4¼
Continental Insurance Co., N. Y	20,000	5.1-20
David Preston & Co., Detroit, Mich	2,000	6.98
David Preston & Co., Detroit, Mich	3,000	4.11
David Preston & Co., Detroit, Mich	2,000	4.53
David Preston & Co., Detroit, Mich	8,000	4.67
These gentlemen made other bids, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-five thousand dollars.		
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	35,000	4½
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	5,000	4¾
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	51,000	5
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	5,000	5¼
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	10,000	5½
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	10,000	5.62½
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	5,000	5¾
Thos. Coleman, Pres., Troy, N. Y	5,000	6
Sarah Smith, Buffalo, N. Y	5,000	1
H. J. Messenger, New York	10,000	5
H. J. Messenger, New-York	10,000	5.65
H. J. Messenger, New-York	10,000	5.85
H. J. Messenger, New-York	10,000	6
H. J. Messenger, New-York	25,000	6¼
H. J. Messenger, New-York	25,000	6.45
H. J. Messenger, New-York	10,000	6½
A. J. Warner, Indianapolis, Ind	1,000	4½
The Sun Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y	10,000	2½
The Sun Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y	10,000	2¾
The Sun Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y	10,000	3
The Sun Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y	10,000	3¼
The Sun Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y	10,000	3½
Samuel Elder & Co., Baltimore	5,000	6
Samuel Elder & Co., Baltimore	5,000	5½
M. A. Nichols, Lockport, N. Y	10,000	1.1-10
Lieut. Asa F. Abbott, Washington	800	par.
W. B. Belknap, Louisville, Ky	10,000	par.
Tradesman's Bank, Philadelphia	50,000	3 1-50
Tradesman's Bank, Philadelphia	50,000	3.52
Tradesman's Bank, Philadelphia	100,000	4.2
Edwin West, New-York	1,000	3
First National Bank, N. B., Mass	55,000	5.92
First National Bank, N. B., Mass	58,000	6.21
S. D. Gregory, Washington	1,500	5
Mrs. T. D. Wheeler, New Haven Ct.	1,000	6
John A. Davenport, New-York	5,000	6
E. L. Boies, New-York	10,000	5.55
E. L. Boies, New-York	10,000	5.70
E. L. Boies, New-York	10,000	5.85
D. W. Vaughn, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New-York	500,000	½
D. W. Vaughn, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New-York	500,000	1
D. W. Vaughn, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New-York	20,000	1.58
D. W. Vaughn, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New-York	4,870,800	2¼
D. W. Vaughn, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New-York	10,000	2.58
D. W. Vaughn, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New-York	100,000	5
Jerome Ives, Watertown, New-York	500	4
Jerome Ives, Watertown, New-York	500	5
Jerome Ives, Watertown, New-York	500	6
Rev. W. W. Williams, Toledo, Ohio	200	par.
Union Dime Savings Institution, N.Y.	25,000	3
Union Dime Savings Institution, N.Y.	25,000	4
Union Dime Savings Institution, N.Y.	25,000	5
Union Dime Savings Institution, N.Y.	25,000	6
Max Herochel, New-York	10,000	4
J. V. Orris, President Ninth National Bank, New-York	20,000	3
Jas. G. Humphreys, Burlington, Iowa	8,000	6
John A. Gillett, Springfield, Ill.	80,000	2
Mrs. M. A. Shaley, Baltimore	1,500	7
A. B. Wood, New-York	10,000	5¼
Willard Ives, Watertown, N. Y	1,000	4
Willard Ives, Watertown, N. Y	1,000	5
Willard Ives, Watertown, N. Y	1,000	6
E. Horton & Son, Harford, Conn	2,500	4
John J. Searing, New-York	10,000	5½
John J. Searing, New-York	10,000	4¾
John J. Searing, New-York	10,000	4
John J. Searing, New-York	10,000	3
John D. Collins, Utica, N. Y	100	5
Theodore F. Sharp, Thompson, Conn	10,000	4
Theodore F. Sharp, Thompson, Conn	5,000	5
Theodore F. Sharp, Thompson, Conn	5,000	6
Hon. W. D. Noble, for Tomb, Huss & Co., Tiffin, Ohio	500	3
John W. Grigg, Philadelphia	10,000	6
John W. Grigg, Philadelphia	10,000	6½
John W. Grigg, Philadelphia	300	7½
Wm. H. English, Pres't, Indianapolis, Iowa	25,000	5
William Adams, Washington	1,600	1½
First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	10,000	5
First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	10,000	0.11
First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	10,000	1.6
First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	10,000	2.8
First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	10,000	2.51
First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	10,000	8.8
First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	10,000	2.51
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Pa	100,000	5
John Dickey, Hamilton, Ohio	7,000	6
John L. Ordway, Grafton, Mass	5,000	8
J. M. Dickson, Washington	250	par.
D. F. Draper, Boston	1,000	7
Ed. Swazey, Cash'r, Bucksport, Me	5,000	par.
Ed. Swazey, Cash'r, Bucksport, Me	5,000	1
Ed. Swazey, Cash'r, Bucksport, Me	5,000	2
Ed. Swazey, Cash'r, Bucksport, Me	5,000	8
Ed. Swazey, Cash'r, Bucksport, Me	5,000	8½
James H. Perry, Providence, R. I.	300	5
Henry Sandford, New Haven, Ct	2,000	5.80
Henry Sandford, New Haven, Ct	1,000	5.55
Henry Sandford, New Haven, Ct	2,000	6.80
Timothy Bigelow, Boston	300	5
J. B. Nashatt, Louisville, Ky	5,000	6
Leonard Chase, Springfield Vt	500	8
Home Insurance Company, Phila	5,000	6½
Home Insurance Company, Phila	5,000	6
Home Insurance Company, Phila	5,000	5½
Home Insurance Company, Phila	5,000	5
Home Insurance Company, Phila	5,000	4½
James G. Verplank, Alexandria, Va.	500	par.
G. Frank Young, Coatesville, Pa	200	6
G. W. Philips, Coatesville, Pa	500	6
Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Ill	20,000	5½
The Eastern Bank of Maryland, Easton, Md	25,000	par.
Oswegatchie Bank, Ogdensburgh, N. Y	5,000	5¾
Oswegatchie Bank, Ogdensburgh, N. Y	10,000	6
Oswegatchie Bank, Ogdensburgh, N. Y	15,000	6
Oswegatchie Bank, Ogdensburgh, N. Y	25,000	6
Oswegatchie Bank, Ogdensburgh, N. Y	12,000	6.15
J. M. & S. M. Mitchell, Indianapolis	10,000	1
Edgar DuPont, Boston	1,200	5
W. H. H. Burnell, New-Haven, Ct	1,000	6
W. H. H. Burnell, New-Haven, Ct	1,000	5
Ira Basto, Providence, R. I.	5,000	6
S. Sterry Smith, Providence	10,000	5
Truman Beckwith, Providence	20,000	5
Mechanics' Bank of New-Bedford	55,000	5½
Boston National Bank	100,000	5
Boston National Bank	50,000	4¼
Boston National Bank	50,000	4½
Boston National Bank	25,000	4
Benkard & Hutton, N. Y	50,000	3¼
Benkard & Hutton, N. Y	50,000	3¾
Benkard & Hutton, N. Y	40,000	4
Benkard & Hutton, N. Y	20,000	4¼
Benkard & Hutton, N. Y	20,000	4½
Benkard & Hutton, N. Y	10,000	4¾
Benkard & Hutton, N. Y	10,000	5
J. K. Wilden, Washington	500	par.
First National Bank, Cleveland, O.	100,000	3
G. B. May, Philadelphia	10,000	3
Hiram Nance, Chicago	1,800	6¼
John T. Ullman, Baltimore	500	6
E. J. Pennyman, Plymouth, Mich	9,000	2
Hon. W. P. Noble, for Tomb, Huss & Co., Tiffin	5,000	5
Otis Drury, Boston	4,000	4
D. A. Chapin, Fall River, Mass	1,200	6
H. Kellogg & Son, Philadelphia	8,000	par.
Rufus K. McHarg, New-York	5,000	0.51
Rufus K. McHarg, New-York	5,000	1.1
Rufus K. McHarg, New-York	5,000	1.51
Rochester Savings' Bank	20,000	5
Rochester Savings' Bank	20,000	5¼
Rochester Savings' Bank	20,000	5½
Rochester Savings' Bank	20,000	5¾
Rochester Savings' Bank	20,000	6
Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y	50,000	0.8
John Nurse, N. Y	400	2
First National Bank, Brunswick, Me.	25,000	6
C. Ames, cashier, N'eastern, Mass	2,000	6½
A. L. Carleton, Washington	1,000	3
R. H. W. Bruce, Syracuse, N. Y	5,000	2½
R. H. W. Bruce, Syracuse, N. Y	5,000	½
Savings Bank of Baltimore	200,000	5.10
Archibald Sterling, Baltimore	6,000	5
Horace Abbott, Baltimore	50,000	5¼
Edward Wells, Quincy, Ill	10,000	par.
James D. Morgan, Quincy, Ill	10,000	par.
Wesley Armstrong, Louisville, Ky	400	5½
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	6.22
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	6.35
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	6.55
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	6.¾
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	7.
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	7.5
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	15,000	7
Seth C. Sherman, Quincy, Ill	5,000	6
Edward Wills, Quincy, Ill	1,000	par
George Conn, Quincy, Ill	20,000	par
L. Kingman, Quincy, Ill	1,500	6
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	5,000	4
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	5,000	par
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	5,000	4¼
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	5,000	4½
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	5,000	4¾
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	1,000	5
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	1,000	5¼
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	1,000	5½
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	1,000	5¾
Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y	1,000	6
M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind	15,000	2
M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind	15,000	3
M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind	21,000	4
Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati, O.	70,000	8
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	5
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	5 1-5
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	5.40
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	5.60
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,000	6.20
Ludlow A. Baltershall, Troy	20,000	5
Coates Kinney, Cincinnati	10,000	4
G. T. Mills, Thorntown, Ia	500	par.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	50,000	6
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	50,000	5
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	50,000	4
First National Bank, Cincinnati	20,000	5
First National Bank, Killingsley, Ct.	10,000	par.
First National Bank, Killingsley, Ct.	10,000	1
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	20,000	4½
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	20,000	4¾
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	10,000	5
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	10,000	5¼
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	10,000	5½
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	5,000	5¾
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	5,000	6
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	5,000	6¼
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	500	6½
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	5,000	6¾
Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct.	5,000	7
Calvin Allyn, Norwich, Conn	400	6½
Terera Uppstein, Boonville, Mo	2,000	par.
S. N. White, Aurora, Ill	2,000	5
J. W. Proctor & Co., Lewiston, Ill	1,000	¼
Samuel C. Young, Davenport, Iowa	1,000	4
Cornelius Christie, New-York	3,000	2
John W. Kimball, Treasurer, Bath, Me	10,000	2
John W. Kimball, Treasurer, Bath, Me	10,000	2½
John W. Kimball, Treasurer, Bath, Me	10,000	3
John W. Kimball, Treasurer, Bath, Me	10,000	4
John W. Kimball, Treasurer, Bath, Me	10,000	5
First National Bank, Boston	125,000	5
First National Bank, Boston	50,000	5.1
First National Bank, Boston	10,000	5.1
First National Bank, Boston	50,000	5.25
Andrew Bigelow, Boston	2,000	8
Andrew Bigelow, Boston	1,000	4
Andrew Bigelow, Boston	1,000	4½
Andrew Bigelow, Boston	1,000	5
Thomas Hudson, Boston	300	par.
The Dedham Bank	30,000	6¼
G. L. Lovett, Boston	50,000	5.30
G. L. Lovett, Boston	50,000	5½
G. L. Lovett, Boston	50,000	5.70
Abel Bennett, Binghampton, N. Y	30,000	6
C. B. Blair, Chicago, Ill	2,000	3
C. B. Blair, Chicago, Ill	2,000	3½
C. B. Blair, Chicago, Ill	2,000	4
C. B. Blair, Chicago, Ill	1,000	4½
C. B. Blair, Chicago, Ill	2,000	5
C. B. Blair, Chicago, Ill	10,000	6
William Barringer, New-York	24,000	6.52
G. P. Corney, New-York	5,000	5
James D. Bell, Carlisle, Penn	500	7
W. L. Piper, Cas'r Lancaster Co. Bk.	10,000	8
W. L. Piper, Cas'r Lancaster Co. Bk.	10,000	3½
W. L. Piper, Cas'r Lancaster Co. Bk.	5,000	4
First National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.	10,000	2½
First National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.	10,000	5
First National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.	10,000	5½
First National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.	5,000	6
First National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.	5,000	6½
R. Woods, Cincinnati, Ohio	10,000	par.
First National Bank, Cuyohoga Falls, Ohio	75,000	7
Gebhard Insurance Company, N. Y.	5,000	4
Gebhard Insurance Company, N. Y.	5,000	4¼
Gebhard Insurance Company, N. Y.	5,000	4½
Gebhard Insurance Company, N. Y.	5,000	4¾
Gebhard Insurance Company, N. Y.	5,000	5
Bank of Commerce	500,000	5
Bowery Savings Bank	500,000	5.1 ½
C. C. Baccus, New-York	2,500	8.1 20
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	5½
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	6
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	6¼
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	6½
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	6¾
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	7
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	7¼
J. N. Perkins & Co., N. Y	25,000	7½
George W. P. Davis, New-York	50,000	2
George W. P. Davis, New-York	50,000	3
George W. P. Davis, New-York	50,000	4
A. Lemascena & Co., New-York	50,000	1
A. Lemascena & Co., New-York	50,000	1½
A. Lemascena & Co., New-York	50,000	2
A. Lemascena & Co., New-York	50,000	2½
A. Lemascena & Co., New-York	25,000	3
A. Lemascena & Co., New-York	25,000	3½
W. D. O'Brien, New-York	7,500	par.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	10,000	4.14
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	10,000	3.14
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	10,000	2.56
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	10,000	2.14
Louis Spanier, New-York	7,500	5
J. S. Robbins & Son, New-York	5,000	6
J. S. Robbins & Son, New-York	15,000	5
J. S. Robbins & Son, New-York	25,000	4
Gebhard Insurance Company	5,000	3
S. C. Fisch, Hawley, Penn	1,500	5½
W. F. Nisbit, New-York	10,000	4
Jennings Piggolt, Washington	1,000	8
F. Buell, Washington	400	2
James H. Conkling, New-Haven, Ct.	100	10
R. B. Witt, Washington	5,000	5½
James Baxter, Boston	1,000	6
C. H. Coy, Toledo, Ohio	5,000	2
First National Bank, Bennington, Vt.	43,000	5¼
L. C. & C. L. Bingham, Mt. Morris, New-York	4,000	4¾
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	5 dis.
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	10,000	4 dis.
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	3
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	2
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	1
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	par.
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,500	¼
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	1
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	1¼
J. W. Haxer, Trustee, Boston	1,000	2
Blake Brothers & Co., Boston	150,000	5
J. J. Soren, Boston	10,000	8
J. J. Soren, Boston	5,000	6
Mount Hope Ins. Co., Boston	5,000	5
Henry Rogers, Washington	1,050	6
Herman R. Sewell, Boston	5,000	8
Edward Evalt, Baltimore	2,000	par.
Thomas Loweree, Newark, N. J	500	6
Warner & Forrester, N. Y	10,000	5
New-York National Exchange Bank	25,000	8¼
New-York National Exchange Bank	25,000	3.55
New-York National Exchange Bank	25,000	4.55
New-York National Exchange Bank	25,000	5½
Anson S. Marshall, Concord, N. H	1,000	5
Anson S. Marshall, Concord, N. H	1,000	5½
Anson S. Marshall, Concord, N. H	1,000	5¾
Anson S. Marshall, Concord, N. H	1,000	6
Anson S. Marshall, Concord, N. H	1,000	7
First National Bk., Sandy Hill, N. Y.	25,000	par.
First National Bk., Sandy Hill, N. Y.	10,000	1½
U. G. Paris, Sandy Hill, N. Y	5,000	1
U. G. Paris, Sandy Hill, N. Y	5,000	2
First National Bank, Springfield, Vt.	10,000	5
Bennett B. Walton, Pennsylvania	1,000	6½
First National Bank, Cardington, O.	5,000	8
First National Bank, Cardington, O.	5,000	par.
William Furmage	150	6
First National Bank of Philadelphia	210,000	8
First National Bank of Philadelphia	200,000	8½
First National Bank of Philadelphia	100,000	4
First National Bank of Philadelphia	200,000	4½
First National Bank of Philadelphia	100,000	5
First National Bank of Philadelphia	200,000	5.4
First National Bank of Philadelphia	100,000	5¼
First National Bank of Philadelphia	110,000	5½
First National Bank of Philadelphia	85,000	5¾
First National Bank of Philadelphia	55,000	6
First National Bank of Philadelphia	7,850	7
First National Bank of Philadelphia	1,000	1
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Phila	300,000	3½
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Phila	100,000	4
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Phila	100,000	4½
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Phila	100,000	5
Bank of the Republic, New-York	100,000	1
Bank of the Republic, New-York	100,000	2
Bank of the Republic, New-York	100,000	3
Mechanics' Bank, New-York	614,000	1.4
Weeks & Co., New-York	20,000	5.1
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	5.6
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	5.26
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	5.76
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	6.6
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	6.26
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	6.76
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	7.1
J. R. Lyon, New-York	3,000	7.11
J. R. Lyon, New-York	1,000	7.26
Justice Ingersoll, Detroit, Mich	25,000	6
John P. Atwater, New-Haven, Conn	10,000	5
Mrs. Eliza Ann Carter, New-York	5,000	6
Charles A. Meigs & Son, New-York	20,000	5
Charles A. Meigs & Son, New-York	20,000	5¼
Charles A. Meigs & Son, New-York	20,000	5½
Charles A. Meigs & Son, New-York	20,000	5¾
Charles A. Meigs & Son, New-York	20,000	6
Charles A. Meigs & Son, New-York	20,000	6¼
Charles A. Meigs & Son, New-York	20,000	6½
Lisner, Brothers, New-York	2,500	6
C. P. Buckingham, New-York	5,000	5
First National Bank, Lockport, N. Y.	50,000	5½
Henry G. Burger, New-York	500	par.
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	4¼
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	4
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	4½
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	4¾
F. B. Hastings, New-York	10,000	5
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	5¼
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	5½
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	5¾
F. B. Hastings, New-York	5,000	6
Elijah F. Hall, Weymouth, Mass	5,000	2
Elijah F. Hall, Weymouth, Mass	5,000	3
First National Bank, Lockport, N.Y.	50,000	5.17
First National Bank, Lockport, N.Y.	55,000	4
First National Bank, Lockport, N.Y.	105,000	3
First National Bank, Lockport, N.Y.	200,000	2
A. M. Stewart, Indiana, Penn	1,000	6.8
M. Ogelvee, Cashier, Mt. Ver. Ohio	30,000	8¼
Kirtland & Co., New-York	5,000	5
Prof. William Harkness, Washington	500	9¼
J. B. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	1¼
J. B. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	2
J. B. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	2½
J. B. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	2.1-10
J. B. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	2.15
Bass Ranson, Findley, Ohio	500	8
Jacob Talbott, the 2d, Marengo, Ill	1,000	5
G. W. Himes, Shippensburgh, Penn	500	par.
John W. Ellis, Cincinnati	10,000	1.55
C. T. Bechsworth, Oberlin, Ohio	600	3
Cragin & Company, New-York	250,000	5
Wm. & John O'Brien, New-York	10,000	6.15
M. Armstrong & Sons, New-York	10,000	1½
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	5½
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	5¼
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	5
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	4½
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	4¾
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	4¼
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	4
Aaron Buckley, New-York	10,000	1
Aaron Buckley, New-York	20,000	par.
John Bridge, New-York	55,000	5.15
Charles E. Nyes, Findley, Ohio	1,000	5
L. Worthington, Cincinnati, Ohio	40,000	3½
L. Worthington, Cincinnati, Ohio	30,000	2.7-10
L. Worthington, Cincinnati, Ohio	30,000	2.1-10
L. Worthington, Cincinnati, Ohio	30,000	1.1-10
C. P. Clark, Chicago, Ill	5,000	5
Exchange Bank, Lockport, N. Y	150,000	par.
Capt. J. E. Rastill, Baltimore, Md	500	par.
Henry B. Stiles, Southbury, Conn	2,000	3
Maj. A. Hard, Washington	500	6
Reuben Willey, West Medford, Mass	1,000	5
Geo. W. Cox, Washington, D. C	500	par.
Stetson & Co., Bangor, Me	10,000	6
J. F. Baldwin, Cincinnati, Ohio	700	5
A. Brooks, Jr., Treasurer Savings Institution, Brunswick, Me	2,000	7
Wm. H. Proctor, Washington	200	1
Mrs. Cornelia A. Paddock, New-Haven, Conn	750	7
S. V. Van Fleet, Williamsport, Penn.	100	1.6
S. V. Van Fleet, Williamsport, Penn.	100	1.7
S. V. Van Fleet, Williamsport, Penn.	100	1.8
S. V. Van Fleet, Williamsport, Penn.	200	1.2-10
American Colonization Society	5,000	6
Alton Marc, Washington	800	5½
First National Bank, Baltimore	300,000	5¾
First National Bank, Baltimore	50,000	6¼
First National Bank, Baltimore	50,000	6¾
New-Bedford Institution for Savings	50,000	6
New-Bedford Institution for Savings	50,000	5
W. Faukner, Grafton, Mass	2,000	2½
Wm. Gammell, Providence, R. I	1,000	5
James Focht, Pottsville, Penn	3,000	4
James Focht, Pottsville, Penn	2,000	5
Thomas W. Frey, Louisville, Ky	1,500	5
Noah Chapman, Norwich, Conn	2,000	8
Second National Bk., Scranton, Pa	40,000	6.51
Second National Bk., Scranton, Pa	70,000	6.2
Second National Bk., Scranton, Pa	70,000	5.76
Second National Bk., Scranton, Pa	70,000	5.51
Second National Bk., Scranton, Pa	70,000	5.1
R. V. Yates, Utica, N. Y	20,000	5
R. V. Yates, Utica, N. Y	20,000	5½
R. V. Yates, Utica, N. Y	20,000	6
Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, Weymouth, Mass	10,000	5¼
Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, Weymouth, Mass	10,000	5
Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, Weymouth, Mass	10,000	4½
Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, Weymouth, Mass	10,000	4
Frank W. Simson, New-York	5,000	5
Wm. M. Warre, Washington, N. J	1,000	6½
Wm. M. Warre, Washington, N. J	2,000	7
Wm. M. Warre, Washington, N. J	1,000	7½
Vincent Vigoreaux, New-York	500	par.
John Tappan, Boston	5,000	6½
Charles Stoddard, Boston	20,000	6½
Charles L. Ives, New-Haven, Conn	500	6¼
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	20,000	1
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	10,000	3
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	11,000	4
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	14,500	5
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	3,000	6
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	20,000	7
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	21,500	8
New-Haven Bank	5,000	5.30
New-Haven Bank	5,000	5.55
New-Haven Bank	5,000	6
New-Haven Bank	5,000	6.30
Wm. B. Whitney, Madison, Ind	20,000	5
J. Culbertson, Jr., Madison, Ind	500	5
Chas. W. S. Carson, Holden, Mass	500	5
Chas. W. S. Carson, Holden, Mass	500	3
W. L. Peck, Chicago, Ill	5,000	par.
W. L. Peck, Chicago, Ill	5,000	3
First National Bank, McConnelsville, Ohio	5,000	3
First National Bank, McConnelsville, Ohio	5,000	4
First National Bank, McConnelsville, Ohio	5,000	5
First National Bank, Carlisle, Penn	15,000	7
Thomas Baxter, Carlisle, Penn	2,000	6
W. N. Jackson, Indianapolis, Ind	2,000	10
John T. Hopkins, Evansville, Ind	50,000	par.
J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston	100,000	3
J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston	100,000	4
J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston	100,000	5
C. Allen, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	4½
C. Allen, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	4¾
C. Allen, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000	5½
J. Rawson, Cincinnati	25,000	7
Union Bank, Fall River, Mass	20,000	6
H. W. Stowell, South Reading, Mass	1,000	2½
J. Cheasbro, De Kalb, Ill	4,000	5
Mary Livingston, New-York	700	3
H. G. Shuttleworth, New-York	25,000	2.61
H. G. Shuttleworth, New-York	25,000	3.4
H. G. Shuttleworth, New-York	25,000	3.61
H. G. Shuttleworth, New-York	25,000	4.11
T. F. Rumbolf, St. Louis, Mo	500	8
First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.	50,000	5
David Tod, Youngstown, Ohio	10,000	5
John P. Walker, Providence, R. I	3,000	3
G. W. Eggleston, New-York	500	8¼
G. W. Eggleston, New-York	500	8½
O. Wieber, Lowville, N. Y	500	5
Joseph J. Corke, Providence, R. I	4,000	par.
Sarah R. Chase, Brunswick, Me	300	2
A. C. Hawlet, New-York	10,000	par.
Mulford Martin, New-York	5,000	5
Mulford Martin, New-York	4,000	4.51
Mulford Martin, New-York	10,000	4.1
J. S. Trimble, Mount Gilead, Ohio	3,000	par.
J. S. Trimble, Mount Gilead, Ohio	2,000	3
First National Bank, Jersey City	50,000	5.26
First National Bank, Jersey City	25,000	5.85
First National Bank, Jersey City	25,000	5.9-10
First National Bank, Jersey City	25,000	6.15
First National Bank, Jersey City	50,000	5
Job Falkenburg, Jersey City	30,000	5
Job Falkenburg, Jersey City	3,000	5½
Job Falkenburg, Jersey City	3,000	6
John S. Herr & others, Strausburg, Pa.	10,000	5½
Worthington National Bank, Cooperstown, N. Y	10,000	6
First National Bank, Washington, D. C., W. S. Huntington, Cashier	1,000,000	4
Central National Bank, N. Y	100,000	6
Central National Bank, N. Y	100,000	5¾
Central National Bank, N. Y	100,000	5½
Central National Bank, N. Y	100,000	5¼
Central National Bank, N. Y	100,000	5
Central National Bank, N. Y	200,000	4¾
Central National Bank, N. Y	200,000	4½
Central National Bank, N. Y	200,000	4
Central National Bank, N. Y	200,000	3½
Central National Bank, N. Y	200,000	3
Central National Bank, New-York	250,000	2½
Central National Bank, New-York	250,000	1
Central National Bank, New-York	250,000	1
Central National Bank, New-York	250,000	½
C. H. Spunger, Natick, Mass	700	2
H. T. Woods, Boston, Mass	9,000	5¼
W. P. Coast, Iowa City	5,000	5¼
W. P. Coast, Iowa City	2,000	⅝
Hannah Dye, Morrisonville, N. Y	100	3
Horace P. Pearsons, Morrisonville	600	5
Milton Ward & Merver, Boston	50,000	5
D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio	50,000	5
James McElvee, Westerfield, Ohio	1,000	6
First Nat. Bank, Westchester, Pa	7,000	6½
Rev. Wilbur Johnson, N. Milford, Pa	500	6
Edward F. Pratt, Milwaukee, Wis	4,500	par
S. P. Warner, Chicago, Ill	1,000	6½
S. P. Warner, Chicaga, Ill	1,000	7½
Fourth National Bank of Chicago	50,000	2
Fourth National Bank of Chicago	25,000	4
Fourth National Bank of Chicago	25,000	5
Fourth National Bank of Chicago	25,000	6
Caleb Chase, Boston	20,000	5¼
H. Wenzell, Boston	50,000	3
Asa Richardson, Morrell, Wis	500	5¼
John Powell, West Merriden, Ct	1,000	2¼
First National Bank of St. Paul, Min.	50,000	⅜
First National Bank of St. Paul, Min.	50,000	1½
First National Bank of St. Paul, Min.	50,000	2½

The Lovejoy Monument.

The Bureau County *Republican* contains a full report of the proceedings at the late meeting held at Princeton, in Illinois, for the purpose of taking measures to erect a monument to the late OWEN LOVEJOY, including the addresses delivered on the occasion.

The principal address was by Rev. I. CODDING, of Wisconsin. It gave a full view of the public course of Mr. LOVEJOY, with many interesting anecdotes of his life. The speech of President STURDEVANT, of Illinois College was made with great feeling. Speeches were made by Col. F. A. EASTMAN, of Chicago, and W. T. ALLEN, of Geneseo. The following letter from Mr. LINCOLN was, among others, read to the assembly:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

HON. JOHN H. BRYANT—*My Dear Sir*: Yours of the 14th inst., inclosing a card of invitation to a preliminary meeting contemplating the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, was duly received. As you anticipate, it will be out of my power to attend. Many of you have known Mr. LOVEJOY longer than I have, and are better able than I to do his memory justice. My personal acquaintance with him commenced only about ten years ago, since when it has been quite intimate; and every step in it has been one of increasing respect and esteem, ending with his life, in no less than affection on my part. It can be truly said of him that while he was personally ambitious, he bravely endured the obscurity which the unpopularity of his principles imposed, and never accepted official honors until those honors were ready to admit his principles with him. Throughout my heavy and perplexing responsibilities here to the day of his death it would scarcely wrong any other to say he was my most generous friend. Let him have the marble monument, along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty unselfishly for all men. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

GEN. GRANT.—It is stated that Gen. GRANT is the owner of ten thousand dollars' worth of stock in the West Division Railway of this city, not purchased by him, but subscribed privately by friends, and presented to him as an evidence of good will.—*Chicago Journal.*

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From late Southern papers we make the following interesting extracts:

REBEL MILITARY EXECUTION.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY OF FOURTEEN MEN FOR DESERTING THE CAUSE OF TREASON.

From the Tri-Weekly South Carolinian, May 24.

A correspondent of the *Atlanta Confederacy* gives the annexed account of a military execution which recently occurred at Dalton. I have witnessed a scene, the horrors of which can never be forgotten. It was the execution of fourteen men by the sentence of a court-martial. When I arrived on the ground I found the division of Major-Gen. STEVENSON drawn up in lines, forming three sides of a hollow square. In front were fourteen stakes, with a coffin at the foot of each, and in the rear of these a long line of yawning graves. In a few moments afterwards, the arrival of four wagons containing the unfortunate men, filed slowly through the lines, and approached the fatal spot. The men, with one exception, approached unmoved, and calmly looked around as though they were unconscious of the fearful end which they were approaching.

By direction of Gen. REYNOLDS they were drawn up in line, and a number of chaplains approached them and besought them to give the few remaining moments of their lives to prayer, which was followed by the reading of the twenty-third Psalm, and an eloquent prayer, which affected the prisoners very much. Gen. REYNOLDS then asked them if they had anything to say, and addressed them in an impressive manner for a few minutes. Two of them said they had no intention of deserting the service; one said he was cut off from his command at Mission Ridge, and did not know where to go, and so went home; the other said he deserted on account of his family. Several of their regimental and company officers now came forward and bid them farewell. The men, with one exception, were very excited, several having lost all control of their feelings. Gen. REYNOLDS turned to them and said: "May God have mercy on your souls," and, turned hastily away. The guard stepped forward, and taking each one to a stake, tied them fast, and then bound a cloth over their eyes. All began to pray, and some were shouting and clapping their hands. AUSTIN made no demonstration, save the swaying back and forth of his broad whitish lips, which moved as in prayer.

The shooting detail, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, were marched in front of them, and an officer stepped aside and raised a handkerchief; then the ominous clinking of the locks was heard, which thrilled through the by-standers, and caused the unfortunate men at the stakes to shudder and tremble as though a galvanic battery had been applied to each. One moment, and a hundred tubes are leveled at their breasts. We hold our breath in suspense, and a sickly fainting feeling takes possession of us. While our eyes are riveted upon the hankerchief—the fall of which is to send these men to an untimely and dishonored grave—the officer turns from the condemned to the detail, hurries along the line, drops the handkerchief, and turns away. A ragged volley followed by straggling shots, and two of the men are lifeless; others are screaming in their agony, and imploring and beseeching the men to finish the work so badly done. A few struggled to a half-reclining position, suspended by the rope which confined them to the stakes, and expired. A young soldier rushes up to shoot a poor wretch who is crying in agony for death, and presents his gun, but, sickened with the horrid sight, turns away, then wheels, and quickly aiming his gun, sends a ball through his breast. At last the provost-guard arrives, and dispatches the few who were yet struggling.

With a sad, sickened heart I turned away, and even after I had mounted my horse, I heard a shot fired at some poor fellow who had lingered ten or fifteen minutes.

The affair was badly managed, and the horrors of such a scene were made revolting by the blundering manner in which the execution took place. No reserve was on hand to finish the horrible work, and instead of dropping a handkerchief as a signal, the regular command should have been given. The men who were to fire watched the handkerchief, and when it dropped the men fired without aiming their pieces. Let us hope that this fearful example will prove of lasting benefit to our men, and that such a scene may never occur again during our struggle for independence.

GOSSIP WITH YANKEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 9.

The feminine gender has always been a proverb of curiosity. We do not understand how the sex got that character originally, but it is generally conceded that a woman is a living and breathing interrogation point. We were never able to discover the justice of according an exclusive monopoly of this article to women. The men, and especially all Yankee men, are, to our mind, as prying, as inquisitive and as loquacious as women. Nearly every man, not provided with firearms, now carries a revolving weapon in his mouth which can fire off at least six questions without reloading, if, indeed, any charge at all is necessary in the beginning. It takes very little ammunition, indeed, to fire off this kind of six-shooters, a certain amount of explosive gas being all that is necessary.

Of all the bores now used in warfare these questioning and requestioning operators are the most frightful. Still they could be endured, like other human afflictions, if they would gratify their love of inquiry solely among their own countrymen; but when these inveterate gossips thrust themselves upon Yankee prisoners, as has been done a good many times during this war, and proceed to pump them upon topics of public interest, they become an intolerable nuisance, richly deserving all the pains and penalties of the old Virginia law against gossips.

What is more common and more disgusting than to see Confederate citizens of a garrulous turn attaching themselves to Yankee prisoners on their way to Richmond, asking them an indefinite number of questions, the prominent one being, "When do you think the war is going to end?" What a sensible, what a dignified, what a patriotic question! We catch a wolf—one of a gang which has long been ravaging our sheepfold—and we proceed to say, "Well, Mr. Wolf, how long do you think it will be before the other gentlemen of your nation will lose their taste for mutton?" If the wolf could talk he would undoubtedly reply, that not until wolves and sheep ceased to be separate races, and become consolidated in a perfect union, could the wolves be expected to listen to peace propositions. A similar answer was lately given by a Yankee Captain to a similar question. "How long do you think the war will last?" "It will last," was the reply, "till the restoration of the Union." What other answer could be expected to such a question?

Such interrogatories of Yankee prisoners are not only undignified, and suggestive of a want of confidence in the strength of our cause and our ability to maintain it, but are entirely useless expenditures of breath and language; for if our own people would only hold their tongues, the Yankees would say all they can say themselves, and ask them five questions to their one.

Never was adherence to the inspired maxim, "Be swift to hear, slow to speak," wiser and more appropriate than in intercourse with Yankees. If our people must gratify their curiosity, let it be by looks, not by words. Leave them to do the talking. Try the experiment only once, and see if they don't give you their opinion of how long the war will last, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and every other thing under the sun, without asking them a single question. And, after all, what do they know any more than ourselves of the future? The whole progress of the war has upset the predictions and calculations of the wisest and most sagacious persons, and no mortal man, least of all the agents and instruments of the wicked plotters at Washington, can enlighten us as to the precise period of the termination of hostilities. There is reason to hope that, with the successful termination of this campaign, the backbone of the invasion will be broken, a probability which can neither be confirmed by the concurrence, nor diminished by the dissent, of Yankee prisoners.

THE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, May 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—1. In pursuance of paragraph 1 of Special Orders, No. 113, I hereby assume command of the reserve forces of Virginia, with my headquarters in the City of Richmond, until otherwise announced.

2. The reserve troops already organized will, immediately upon the receipt of the order, proceed by companies to such one of the places of rendezvous hereinafter named as may be most accessible, and the Captains commanding are hereby especially charged with the duty of assembling their commands with the utmost dispatch.

3. The men composing the reserve forces in counties in which their organization has not been already affected, will assemble promptly at their respective court-houses, where they will at once be organized by the enrolling officers, and immediately thereafter the companies so organized will proceed to such point of rendezvous as may be most convenient of access.

4. The established places of rendezvous in the State of Virginia are announced as follows: Abingdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburgh, Staunton, Gordonsville, Bucksville, Petersburgh and Richmond, where officers of this command will be found, to whom they will report.

5. Companies or detachments of the reserve forces already on duty, guarding bridges, lines of communication, &c., will not be affected by this order; they will continue upon such service until relieved, and their commanding officers are instructed to report promptly to these headquarters the numbers of such troops, the points where serving, the companies to which they belong, and the orders under which they were assigned to duty.

6. The reserve troops, being called into active service in the field, are advised of the propriety of providing themselves with blankets, subsistence, &c., until arrangements can be made for their regular supply; and inasmuch as delay may be incurred in their being furnished with arms, it is specially enjoined upon all to bring with them to their rendezvous such serviceable firearms and ammunition as they may have in their possession.

JAMES L. KEMPER, Brigadier-General.

THE REBEL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 9.

The propriety of granting to the correspondents of the Associated Press, with the armies in Virginia and Georgia, the privilege of purchasing rations at Government prices, is so obvious that it is a matter of surprise that there should be any hesitation in Congress with regard to the matter. They are but two in number, and therefore could entail no very serious burden upon the Government. The people are clamorous for the latest and most reliable news "from the front," and this is constantly forwarded through the agency of the press correspondents; but they are not able to subsist on air, and only one mode presents itself by which they can obtain a support, which is that suggested above. The press correspondent, by his association, becomes in fact identified with the army, and though he may not fight, he constitutes a convenient medium of communication between the army and the people, and is thus equally useful. We understand that the bill will again be brought before Congress, and it is to be hoped there will be no opposition to its passage.

BUSINESS AT NASSAU.

A letter from Nassau, published in the Charleston *Courier*, says:

"To give you some idea of the business of the place, Major W. told me the other day that there were one thousand tons of bacon and pork here belonging to the Government and awaiting shipment; much of this is spoiled, and much more destined to be in the warm Summer months approaching. There are eight or ten vessels now in port loading. Three of them have just arrived from England and more are expected. It is thought that there will be twenty-five or thirty vessels running between this place and Wilmington during the coming Summer. I fear that all of our cotton will be taken away without giving back much substantial benefit, and we will be left at the close of the war without a bale for credit. There are some facts with reference to the sending out of Confederate bonds, which it seems to me should be brought to the attention of the Government. They are sacrificed out here and in Europe at about eight pence on the dollar, and as that is better than paying twenty for one for exchange, a great amount of them are sent out, and in that way our obligations at the close of the war will not be to ourselves, but in great measure to these English, who are buying them now at a merely nominal sum. The business, I fear, is carried on to an enormous extent."

NEWSPAPER TARIFF.

The *Dispatch* has this announcement of prices at the head of its column:

"The *Dispatch* is sold to news-dealers at twenty cents per copy.

City carriers are authorized to charge $1 50 per week to regular subscribers.

The *Dispatch* is published daily, (Sundays excepted,) at $40 for twelve months; $20 for six months; $10 for three months, or $4 for one month, in advance.

All remittances by mail are at the risk of those who make them."

OFFICIAL REBEL DISPATCHES.

The subjoined official dispatches from Gen. LEE to the Confederate Secretary of War are derived from the Richmond papers:

FRIDAY'S STRUGGLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 3—8:35 P. M.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR: About half-past four A. M. to-day the enemy made an attack upon the right of our line. In front of Gen. HOKE and part of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's line he was repulsed without difficulty. He succeeded in penetrating a salient in Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's line, and captured a portion of the battalion there posted. Gen. FINNEGAN's brigade, of MAHONE's division, and the Maryland battalion of BRECKINRIDGE's command immediately drove the enemy out with severe loss. Repeated attacks were made upon Gen. ANDERSON's position, chiefly against his right, under Gen. KERSHAW. They were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance. The attack extended to our extreme left, under Gen. EARLY, with like results. Later in the day it was twice renewed against Gen. HETH, who occupied EARLY's left, but was repulsed with loss. Gen. HAMPTON encountered the enemy's cavalry near Hawe's shop, and a part of Gen. WILLIAM H. F. LEE's division drove them from their intrenchments. Our loss to-day has been small, and our success, under the blessing of God, all that we could expect.

Respectfully,
R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 4—8:30 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:

Last night, after the date of my dispatch, Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and FINNEGAN were attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to reëstablish their skirmish line. The enemy was soon repulsed. Immediately afterward an attack was made upon Gen. HOKE's front, with a like result. Up to this time of writing nothing has occurred along the lines to-day except skirmishing at various points. The position of the army is substantially unchanged.

Respectfully, R. E. LEE, General.

CAPTURE OF THE WATER WITCH.

SAVANNAH, June 3, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that an expedition from my command, under Lieut F. P. PELOT, Confederate States Navy, last night, carried, by boarding, the United States steamer *Water Witch*, near Ossabaw Sound, after a hard fight. Our loss is the gallant Lieut. PELOT, MOSES DALLAS, (colored pilot,) and three men killed; from ten to twelve wounded. I am very respectfully,

W. W. HUNTER, Flag Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGIA TREASURY NOTES.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

This is the title bestowed upon the militia and civil officers called out by GOV. BROWN, now in Camp Georgia, near this city. The reason given for the title is, that as the Georgia Reserves, under Maj.-Gen. COBB and Brig.-Gens. GARTRELL and JACKSON, were called the "New Issue," and they are under the immediate command of GOV. BROWN and Gen. WAYNE, they ought to be styled the Georgia Treasury Notes, as it is well known that Georgia Treasury notes are above par. We visited Camp Georgia yesterday evening, and found over 2,000 of the finest-looking men we have ever seen. Among them are several Captains of the Forty-eighth Georgia. Col. E. J. WILSON, of the Richmond county militia, went out as Captain of the Georgian Tigers, and lost his left arm in Virginia. He is now at Camp Georgia, prepared, with his right, to avenge the loss of his left arm. We saw many who have "done the country some service" on the tented field, and who are minus a leg or arm, and, unfit for active service, had returned home. Gray-haired sires are there, too, to dispute with the foe the possession of the Gate City. GOV. BROWN may well feel proud of his "pets," as they are derisively called by some. If brought into service they will cover themselves with immortal honors.

TUMBLING.

From the Aberdeen (Miss.) Sunny South.

We see from our exchanges that prices are coming down in all parts of the Confederacy, and we are happy to announce the same good tidings from our little remote corner. Within the past three weeks corn has come down from $3 to $1 75 per bushel, bacon and lard from $4 to $2 50 per pound, and flour from $1 25 to 75c. per pound, with a good prospect of its being much lower, as our wheat crop at present promises a heavy yield.

A SAD AFFAIR IN NEW-HAVEN.—On Wednesday last RUSSELL CHAPMAN, on going into the back-room of the second story of his leather store, corner of Chapel and Gregson streets, with a customer, found a lad apparently asleep, but subsequent investigation proved him to be dead, and the body partly decomposed. It was found to be the body of WM. LEADEN, aged 14, son of Mr. MICHAEL LEADEN, of No. 6 Gregson-street, who had been missing since 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon of the preceding week. A hole in the forehead of the deceased proved that he had been shot, and investigation developed the fact that a ball from a pistol, which was accidentally discharged while in the hands of a playmate, had caused his death. The *Courier* says:

"The boys arrested, and who were in company with young LEADEN when he was shot, were CHRISTIAN HOFMAN, aged 13 years, son of CHRISTIAN HOFMAN, barber, No. 94 Church-street; FRANK HENINGER, aged 11, whose father is a razor-grinder in Gregson-street; and JESSE SMITH, aged 10, son of E. SMITH, of the Ale Vault in Church-street. In company with deceased these boys went into the leather-store about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday to play. They hauled each other to the upper story by means of the hoisting rope, LEADEN being the last to go up. While he was still in the upper part of the building, the boys saw a loaded pistol, which had been left there by Mr. CHAPMAN's son, and commenced handling it. The last who had it was the youngest boy, JESSE SMITH, and he, and indeed all of them, insist that it was accidentally discharged as he was replacing it on the stairs. When the pistol was shot off, the boys say WILLIE LEADEN was coming down the second flight of stairs. They heard him fall, and went up to him. JESSE SMITH and FRANK HENINGER took him by the hands and tried to raise him. They say he groaned and whispered something, but they could not tell what he said. They will not acknowledge that they saw any blood, but adhere to their assertion that they thought he had *fainted*. They stayed with him about five minutes, and it is hardly probable that they were deceived in this manner. Upon regaining the street, they entered into a mutual compact not to divulge, and the sequel proves that they kept their promise quite faithfully. HENINGER did make a confidant of his brother about Sunday last, and said brother cautioned him to keep silence. It is possible the boys did not fully realize the mischief they had done. The jury, after investigation, found the following verdict, that 'WILLIAM M. LEADEN came to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of JESSE SMITH, a boy ten years of age.' Upon the announcement of the verdict, the youthful prisoners were discharged, and thus the sad affair ends."

A SNAKE FIGHT.—A correspondent writing from Worthington, Marion county, relates that a remarkable fight took place in the church yard of the Baptist Church of that place on last Sabbath. The fight was between two snakes, a black snake and a spotted rattle snake. They were first discovered by some children, who spread the news of the deadly conflict and in a short time about fifty persons were upon the ground. The snakes fought for about two hours and a half, when at last the black snake seized the rattle snake by the back of the neck and never let go the hold until the rattle snake gave up the ghost.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

FROM BOSTON.

The Russians and the Attentions Shown Them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

The feverish excitement which we were under, a week or two ago, about the stirring events in Virginia, hardly subsided into the old humdrum calm for which our good city is noted, when your former guests, the Russians, took possession of our vacant attention. They have been giving us, too, a chance, during the past week, to show that New-England, as well as the Great Metropolis, appreciates the liberality of the Emperor in abolishing serfdom, and the magnanimity with which he has extended to the cause of the North his unstinted encouragement. They have been feted to such a degree, that the poor fellows, albeit sea-hardy, must be glad when the nightfall closes upon the hurry and varied interest of the day. That ancient temple of aldermanic merry-making, the Revere House, has opened on them with one of its exuberant welcomes; and our EVERETTS and WINTHROPS, and DANAS have exercised the graceful element of prandial eloquence with a zeal quite beyond their usual dignity. Our City Fathers have been forming perpetual mutual admonition meetings, with the cherry-faced little Admiral and his satellites—our sixteen hundred school children have been pouring startling choruses into their astonished Scandinavian ears—they have been glutted by our great Boston Common, our Organ, our Library, our stately shaft at Bunker Hill, our University—they have wearied themselves wandering over our navy yards and buildings of public note—and they have had the amplest chance to bask in the smiles of the fair-haired daughters of this vicinity. We of Boston do not hope to equal New-York in the extent and splendor of our reception of these welcome guests—we only aim to show them that we are equally cordial and hospitable in our hearts, and that we go with you in doing honor, through their representatives, to the most friendly of sister nations. The impression they have made on us is exceedingly favorable, for they are perfect gentlemen, every man of them, and full of appreciation of the efforts made to please them. The young ladies, if they do not find Adonises in face and figure, are at least charmed by the courtly grace of their manners, the exquisite defection of their English, and the gallantry with which they treat the fair ones. They find them amusing for the singular movements they make in dancing, and for the strange little ways which smack of something foreign, and yet which are neither English, French or German. Their sailors rove about our streets in little shoals, with eyes wide open at the shop windows, and much to the wonder of the urchins who gather around them. Our leading citizens take delight in dining them, and showing them those private amenities which our Beacon-street and South End are reputed for bestowing. Not to be insensible to our welcome, the Admiral has given a number of receptions on board the *Osliaba*, where everything has been profusely provided for the comfort and delight of their land guests. Your correspondent was present at one of these, on Saturday last, and nothing could have been added to make the scene more complete. About sixty ladies and gentlemen (mostly the former) were received on board by nearly all the officers who are at this port. A huge canopy was hung over the main deck, embazoned by the double-headed eagle and imperial diadem of Russia, with the bear, the elephant, and other Muscovite symbols interspersed. Shrubs and small trees were placed profusely and tastefully about the deck, among which were arranged arbors and little grottoes, with ruralized seats beneath them. In a circle of these a small but really pretty fountain played, and parasites were looped around with illusory effect. You could almost imagine yourself in a little park, with its attendant attractions of water, wood and flower. Here were carried on many flirtations between the gallant officers and American belles—ice-creams were sipped, and wine drank—and the waltz and lancers were frequently in vogue. The band discoursed almost continual, and sometimes strange music, and it was laughable to see a spirited Russian come galloping down the deck with his fragile partner, his ribbons and epaulets flying, his face red and merry, and his zealous leaps such as might well put to the blush the stiff-backed waltzers of America. Of course, our native beaux were totally at a discount, and were fain to lean over the side of the ship, and gaze wistfully into the water. Late in the afternoon the party were invited into the officers' cabin below, where a repast—more than lunch and less than dinner—was elaborately prepared. The ladies were accommodated with seats, while American and Muscovite mixed in endless confusion in the hurry and perplexity of seizing, each for his own lady, the dish she preferred. Of the viands, some were familiar to the American sight and taste; while others, strange but grateful, were undoubtedly products of the science of cookery as practiced at St. Petersburgh. Wines of every shade and kind were plentiful and delightful—such champagne as *must* have come across the waters—the richest of sherry and Madeira, and the delicate vintage of the Raine, the especial benefactor on a Summer day. Strawberries, which are just plenty enough among us to be a rarity, were delightful after the more satisfying dishes. The Admiral, with his cheerful face, was most assiduous in his efforts to complete his success, and proposed "the health of the ladies," provoking the broad Russian "hooray," many times and heartily repeated. Then more dancing, more flirting, more music—the whole party seeming recuperated and warmed by the welcome feast. A pleasant diversion was had by two of the tars coming out and dancing what I should judge to be a peculiarly Russian jig. They were the servants of two of the officers, and each of these latter encouraged his man with zealous shouting and clapping of hands. After a sojourn on board of about four hours the party broke up in fine spirits, and were rowed ashore, by the half dozen, by stalwart crews of the homely Russian seamen. They are still here at the time of writing, and will doubtless remain through the week. If the people of Boston can make a good last impression upon these good-natured strangers, we shall feel well repaid for the pains we have taken to make their sojourn among us one of pleasure and profit. I understand that accounts of their reception in this country are to be published in the *Court Journal* at St. Petersburgh—which will doubtless make still more cordial the already agreeable relations between the countries. It will probably result differently from that which attended the Prince of Wales' reception here; which, however cordial, has only been repaid by insults and sneers from the English statesmen and press. Yours, G. M. T.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Central Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 13, 1864.

After many months of preparation, by many thousands of people, the Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission has at last opened.

The building covers some two hundred thousand square feet of ground. On the right, as you enter from Eighteenth-street, is the Art Gallery, extending along Vine-street to Nineteenth-street, being five hundred feet in length and thirty feet in breadth. The walls are brick, necessary for the protection of the pictures. Lighted from the top, the gallery within looks less pretending than it really is, from the lowness of the roof, compared with its great length. To gain a proper conception of its vast magnitude, the eye should sweep along its entire length at some hour when it is not crowded. The works of art gathered here number some 1,000 and are principally from the collections of connoisseurs. I saw quite a number which were exhibited in the great Metropolitan Fair. The display presented to the visitor will never again probably have its equal in this country. God grant we may be saved from such another war, even to call forth such benevolence as is here made manifest. The Horticultural Department contains some beautiful and choice plants. In the centre towers a "Palmetto tree," around it are groups of choice southern plants. Spouting from different small tubes ingeniously secreted amongst the plants, are small jets of water which fall into an immense basin at the foot of the tree. Seen by gaslight, the effect is most beautiful. From here we pass into the Department of Arms and Trophies, where are crowded together arms worn by distinguished soldiers in all times, and trophies won in many wars. One of the rarest curiosities is a Scottish claymore of extraordinary weight and size, once belonging to ALLAN MACGASKILL, a giant Highlander, 7 feet and 6 inches in height and weighing 290 pounds. This immense weapon was used with terrific effect in the wars of the covenanters and cavaliers, in the year 1600, by Col. DONALD MACGREGOR, father of "Rob Roy." It has been contributed to the collection by ROBERT MACGREGOR, Esq., of this City, who is a lineal descendant of "Rob Roy." There are many other rare curiosities of ancient and modern times. Relics of Gen. MEADE—the hat he wore at Fredericksburgh—a hole through it, and a flag he carried at Chancellorsville. The sword worn by Gen. REYNOLDS when he fell. There is also a curious model of the *Swamp Angel*, composed of pieces of the original which burst. The battery is made of 5,000 little sand-bags, with genuine Morris Island sand, and the sod of the fort is real South Carolina soil. The Penn Parlor next attracts our attention. Here are collected and exhibited articles which have an interest for Pennsylvanians. A fine wood tea-chest, owned by PENN; a cane of GEORGE FOX; autographs of the PENN family; a couple of chairs from the Continental Congress; razor and shaving-dish of PENN; and numerous other interesting articles far too many to mention. The furnishing of the apartment is quiet and subdued; plain yellow matting is spread over the floor. The walls are painted drab, and drab curtains shroud the windows. Penn Parlor will prove one of the great attractions, and having visited most of the other great fairs, I can safely say it has not been surpassed by anything of the kind. The Pennsylvania Kitchen is a snug little affair. Here you can make yourself perfectly at home, and eat, with a decided relish, the different articles which are displayed before you. The "Bill of Fare" consists of latwerg, noodle soup, etwas, summer wurst waffles, trichter kutchen (flannel cakes,) and numerous other delicacies which delight the palates of a real old fashioned Pennsylvanian Dutchman. This kitchen is a great feature of the fair, and a visit to it provokes that hearty good feeling and enjoyableness which more elegant apartments sometimes fail to excite. In one of the departments, the New-Jersey, I think it is, there is a cosy little room fitted up for the convenience of smokers; it is called "The Turkish Divan." Around it are lounges covered with red damask, upon which you can stretch yourself at full length and enjoy your fragrant Havana. The admittance to this cosy little "smoker's retreat" is 10 cents, in Uncle Abe's currency, and I was informed by one of the fair sex who presided at one of the tables in the New Jersey Department that the receipts so far from the Divan had been very large. The fair is progressing favorably. The receipts so far have amounted to nearly a million. CLIONIAN.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Cleveland Convention—The Radicals and the National Convention—The Democratic "Wigwam" a Failure—Corn, Famine, Speculation, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 6, 1864.

The Cleveland Convention and its results do not create any sensations here, nor indeed, scarcely attract any attention. The delegates—self-constituted—comprise about the entire party, and are, for the most part, their own only constituency. It is not believed here that FREMONT will consent to have his name paraded before the country as the candidate of such an incongruous and motley assemblage as gathered at Cleveland. His true friends—and I claim to be one, as the first vote I ever gave outside of the Democratic party was for FREMONT, in 1856—regret that he has so far countenanced this factious movement that the Convention should look upon with sufficient favor to nominate him. He, as well as every other intelligent man, must be aware that this ticket, even if it survived until November, cannot poll a sufficient number of votes to affect the result in any State. In Illinois, I think it might receive one thousand votes from the cities and towns; but in the rural districts it would scarcely be heard of. In the other Western States, I doubt very much whether men enough could be found favoring it for an electoral ticket. In Missouri it will receive a majority of all that it will get, and in Kansas, if Senator POMEROY has any influence, it may act as a disturbing element. But elsewhere, it will be of no consequence whatever. The only result of FREMONT's accepting the nomination, would be to lay him in a political grave beside the remains of Mr. FILLMORE, which I should regret, as I have had hopes of being able to vote for him again "when this cruel war is over." But if he suffers himself to be used now, his race is ended.

Political matters generally do not appear to excite any interest yet. Although our State ticket has now been in the field a week or two, we scarce ever hear it spoken of or alluded to in the daily papers. And although an important judicial election takes place in a third of the State to-day, there is scarcely a man among us who seems to care in the least about it, and from present appearances not over one in ten will vote. There is, however, but one candidate publicly announced, although it has been supposed that the Democrats would, at the eleventh hour, bring out their man, and by preconcerted arrangements endeavor to elect him by stealth. But we have heard nothing of it as yet.

I saw one of the Missouri radical delegates to the National Convention on Saturday evening. He said that a majority of the delegation was in favor of Gen. BUTLER, but would abide the decision of the National Convention. He "allowed" that the unconditional Unionists of Missouri had not been well treated by the Administration—that the Conservatives, Copperheads and rebel sympathizers had received more favor than they—but the fault was not, he held, primarily with the President, but with Gen. HALLECK, who had his "enemies to punish and his friends to reward," and who exercised undue influence upon the President upon matters in that State. FREMONT had hosts of friends; but the sound radicals were not in favor of any movement that would separate them from the great Union party of the nation, and consequently would have nothing to do with the Cleveland Convention. It is a pity that matters were permitted to get into such a "muddle" in Missouri, and that the influence of the Federal officials has been so extensively thrown in favor of those who would throw up their caps at the success of the Richmond Government.

Our municipal affairs are getting into rather a bad way—growing out, in the first instance, of the frauds upon the elective franchise, which gave the City Government into the hands of the worst faction of of the Democratic party, in 1863. A few days since the *Post*, a war Democratic paper, published a document which has created a little excitement. It was a regularly drawn up paper, signed by Mayor SHERMAN, and by JOHN B. TURNER, President of the North City Railway Company—being no less than the giving of a bribe of ten thousand dollars by the Company to the Mayor, the consideration being that he should procure the passage through the Council of an ordinance allowing a track to be laid in Clark-street and across the river. The Mayor failed to bring the Council into the measure, and, like an *honorable* man paid back the consideration according to agreement. It looks rather awkward, however, on the record. And then, one of the Aldermen has changed political sides, and he is openly charged with bribery. And another has been approached with liberal offers, if he would do the same, only in an opposite direction. There is also an imbroglio about the Board of Education, the public printing, the Chief of Police, and the matter has gone into the courts for decision. Bad feeling prevails all round, growing out of getting unprincipled men into official positions.

The Democrats have come to grief in relation to the erection of the building for the accommodation of the National Convention. The property owners in the vicinity sued out an injunction, and stayed proceedings, so that the local Committee will have to make some other shift. There is much indignation expressed, in very strong language, by the disappointed gentlemen.

The new Internal Revenue Bill begins to tell. During April and May $200,000 were paid on whisky, or alcohol, manufactured in this city. And I notice that during the last quarter the little county of Tazewell, on the Illinois River, paid a like sum on the same article. Peoria, which is the greatest whisky manufacturing town in the West, must contribute much more largely to the revenue fund. These are two things at least, the internal tax upon which will prove a great moral as well as financial benefit. The least whisky or tobacco a man gets for his money the better he is off.

There has been effected an important railroad combination here. The Chicago and Galena line and the Northwestern have been consolidated, and Hon. W. B. OGDEN is President of the joint concern. There was much opposition to the measure on the part of the old Galena directors, and consequently most of them were left out at the recent election.

The high prices are dispelling the idea of a corn famine in the West. The granaries of the farmers are opened, and the receipts are heavy. During three days last week 495,000 bushels were received. There is still a large quantity in the country. Speculation in grain—or rather gambling in grain—is carried on in Chicago on a large scale. Last week 1,783,000 bushels of wheat changed hands, according to the daily reports of the Board of Trade, while only 210,000 bushels were received. It is this buying and selling of *ideal* wheat that keeps prices up to an unnatural extent. Speculators in grain operate the same as your stock and gold gamblers. I presume more wheat is ostensibly bought and sold in Chicago than is produced in the whole country.

The Baltimore Convention—A Ratification Meeting—Long John Wentworth for Mr. Lincoln—The Dress Reform.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 10, 1864.

There is a general rejoicing over the action of the Baltimore Convention among all loyal people. Not so much over the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN—for that was a *foregone conclusion*—something that everybody expected and was prepared for; but the unanimity and the cordiality—the promptness with which everything was done is peculiarly gratifying, as affording the best auguries for the result of the campaign. Flags were thrown to the breeze, and congratulations were the order of the day. You may put down Illinois for 25,000 majority, and possibly double that, for her illustrious representative in the White House.

Last evening a grand ratification meeting was held in Court-house-square, at which several "distinguished speakers" addressed the multitude. General enthusiasm prevailed. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the occasion was the speech of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, who has been regarded as a friend and supporter of FREMONT, and consequently not over favorable to the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN. But he fully defined his position, and placed himself squarely on the platform, with a pledge for the support of the ticket. This takes away a prop from under the few Freemonters here who had calculated on his coöperation and support.

This evening another "ratification" meeting is being held in Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of indorsing the State ticket. It was expected that both would have been held at the same time; but last night's affair was a spontaneous gathering of the people. Gen OGLESBY, the Union candidate for Governor, is speaking. It seems rather early to open a campaign which is to end in November, and until about the middle of September I imagine it will be difficult to get up much interest or enthusiasm among the people. The election of Mr. LINCOLN is so much regarded as only a "question of time," that it may be that there will be a remissness which will jeopardize the cause. Yet when the Opposition gets fairly into the field we may witness a different state of things.

The "platform" adopted at Baltimore is regarded as a model one. It just meets the temper of the West, and is looked upon as the inauguration of a new era in the history of the politics of the country and in the policy of the Government. It places us on a higher plane of civilization than any enunciation of principles heretofore made by our National conventions. It unites cordially all shades of loyal sentiment. There is something so positive, direct, and incisive about its declarations of principles, that it evokes a hearty response from all.

I have not yet come across a man, woman or child who proposes to support FREMONT. There may be one in Chicago, for probably CASPAR BUTTS, Esq., has returned from representing himself in the Cleveland Convention. But never did a nomination fall so still-born among the people. It has not in all this region awakened the first echo in response. And Gen. FREMONT's letter of *quasi* acceptance has only served to alienate his friends—those who have stood by him and upheld him in all his controversy with the Administration. They see in the spirit that animates this letter a justification of the course that has been pursued toward him. It is regarded as a vindication of Mr. LINCOLN and the War Department—more satisfactory and complete than anything they could have said or done. Gen. FREMONT stood well in Chicago. He had hosts of friends here; but now they are disappointed and indignant, and the remark I heard one make to-day expresses the universal sentiment. "He had voted for FREMONT once," he said, "but since he had read the letter to the Cleveland Convention, he had prayed that God would forgive him!" Our friends in the East may dismiss all fears, if they ever entertained any, in relation to the effect of this nomination. It will scarcely be heard of in the West. There will not be votes enough polled to swear by.

There has also been held this evening in Bryan Hall, a large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of the dress reform movement, in which the whole question, in all its relations and bearings, was discussed by some of our ablest speakers. It is a mass meeting of ladies and gentlemen, but the former greatly predominate in number. Our women are more in earnest in this matter than we have given them credit for. The merchants say that they already feel the effects of the movement upon their trade, particularly in the silk department and of foreign goods generally. I have known of several instances of clerks being discharged in these branches during the past week, for the want of business to keep them employed; and I am told that the dressmakers and sewing girls also seriously feel the effect of the reform. But it is also stated that the effect is likewise to enhance the price of goods of domestic manufacture which are of prime necessity with all classes. So on the whole, many doubt whether the general result will be beneficial or otherwise.

Military matters are again at a stand still. The hundred day boys have mostly gone southward, and but few recruits are obtained for the old regiments.

There are two things which the influential loyal journals of the country ought to do—urge strongly and decidedly a draft by the Government, at as early a day as possible, and the repeal by Congress of the $300 commutation clause. The people demand its repeal almost unanimously, and every Union Convention should solemnly protest against the renomination of any member of Congress who does not favor it, and the Union newspapers should strongly and persistently proclaim opposition to their being sent again to the National Legislature. A draft should not be delayed an hour beyond the time when it can be possibly executed. Men, by thousands, ought to be on the road from all over the North to reinforce our armies in the field. The people are prepared for a draft; it is only the timid politicians who oppose it.

In local matters there is nothing of special interest in addition to what I have above noted. The grain gamblers are imitating your gold and stock gamblers, and the price of everything is tending upward. The receipts of wheat and corn are heavy, and general business shows no abatement. The weather is cool and pleasant. We continue to have satisfactory reports from the wheat-growing sections of the West.

Letter from Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has frequently occurred to me that a few pencilings by the way, sketched by a modern wanderer along the now famous shores of the great Father of waters, will not be wholly uninteresting to those of your readers who may wish to know something of passing events in a region of country which has been the scene of such gigantic operations in the history of the rebellion.

"*Imprimis*," as LAUNCELOT said. I may as well state that, so far as principles and associations are concerned, I consider myself a pretty fair representative of that uncompromising Union class of people who have neither favor, wish, nor affection for anything hostile to the best interests of the Government, the best evidence of which is found in the fact that I am a humble actor in the great tragedy now I trust in its fifth and last act; one of Father Abraham's first seventyfive thousand, and one of the last who will leave the field so long as a traitor remains to dishonor the old flag which now waves so proudly in every rebellious State.

After leaving the East, and traveling incessantly through the three great Western States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, behind powerful engines which seemed to delight in their recuperative powers, I found myself let down in the embryo City of Cairo, which reposes placidly at the extreme southernmost point of the Illinois Central Railroad. In passing over this great expanse of fertile and wonderfully productive country, even with all my prejudices for the rocky and enterprising East, I could not but admire the boundless resources of these three great States, Empires in themselves, which, with all their numerous settlements, teeming with the richest products of man's labor, can still furnish homes to millions of thrifty farmers from the more densely populated districts of Europe, and their rich, inexhaustible soil yield forth its increase to supply the demands of as many more consumers.

The whole appearance of this vast basin of the Mississippi presents a most wonderful commentary upon the resistless power and enterprise of our people. An everflowing tide of improvement has followed rapidly in the wake of western emigration. Villages, towns and even cities have sprung up like magic in districts which less than a quarter of a century ago were known only to the student in geography as dense prairies or impenetrable forests; canals and railroads cross and recross each other in all directions, until the whole appears on the map like a network of tangled lines, and the busy hum of industry is heard in every quarter, sounding to the ears of the traveler like the faint and half suppressed thanksgiving of a thriving and happy people.

To pass even rapidly through such a country as this, and not feel proud that the lives of thousands of her sons are now being offered up as sacrifice to insure its perpetuity to the end of time, would seem to indicate a want of patriotism which we cannot believe to exist, save in the morbid hearts of some rebel sympathizers. The first place in which I was permitted to stretch my weary limbs, which had become much stiffened by several days' and nights' confinement in a species of wooden stocks, was the embryo City of Cairo, which, as I said above, reposes in modest dignity at the extreme southern point of the State of Illinois. A simple love of truth and candor compels me to admit that there is but little in this place to fascinate one's taste for the beautiful, or inspire the traveler with an over-amount of confidence in its future prosperity. Its location at the junction of two mighty rivers, each of which is a commercial highway for the inexhaustible freight and produce of the Great West would certainly justify the most brilliant anticipations of its rapid growth; whilst the immense transshipments made by the Illinois Central Railroad to the several lines of steamers of goods of all descriptions to points along the entire Mississippi shore to New-Orleans, about one thousand miles below, would as surely indicate it as the great central point of connection between the waters of the West and the interminable lines of railway which radiate from it as a centre to all points North and East. In these respects it certainly has most wonderful advantages, but then again these are completely counteracted by its local unfitness for improvement. The ground between the rivers is exceedingly low—many feet below the level of the rivers themselves—and although a broad and high levee surrounds it on three sides for many miles, yet the surface between is almost constantly overflowed, and at present made the receptacle for much of the filth and garbage which seems to accumulate in this quarter in a most rapid manner. Still, many small houses have been recently erected and more are in course of construction; and along the principal thoroughfare which lines the railroad, and which seems to cling to it as its chief source of life, are rows of stores and shops of all descriptions, from the narrow, unpretending shanty of an Israelite jeweler to the would-be imposing *counting-house* of the merchant prince of Cairo. During my brief stay in this town of ancient name, I made several excursions up and down this brilliant avenue, and being alone, amused myself as a "looker on in Vienna." The principal customers in this place are, without doubt, the soldiers. There seems to be a constant stream of these "defenders of the Union" passing and repassing at all hours of the day, and allured, no doubt, by the glaring windows and imposing sign-boards, they patronize most freely all the new settlers in Cairo.

I neglected to mention that a hotel of huge dimensions and most wonderful exterior, graces the lower end of the town, and raises its towering proportions above the lesser luminaries around it, but I am forced to say, woe be unto the weary traveler who may be induced to seek hospitality and entertainment therein! A most gnawing appetite compelled me to partake of one meal in this immense caravansary, and I assure my readers it was my last; for plain as may be my camp fare, and irresistibly tough the hard tack which has already rounded the edge of all the teeth in my head, I would prefer it vastly and consider it luxurious in comparison with the unseasonable and undistinguishable morceaux which repulsed me, and, indeed, placed me entirely *hors du combat* at this hotel de ville. At 5 P. M. I went on board of a steamer, registered my autograph as a passenger, and waving a most happy adieu to Cairo and its little hive of business men, sailed slowly down the great Father of Waters. Yours, "BAYOU."

NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Military Matters in the Territory—The California Volunteers—The Indian Wars—The Apaches and the Navajoes—Mining Prospects in Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT CUMMINGS, NEW-MEXICO, Friday, May 6, 1864.

This Territory is yet full of rebel sympathizers, who are not only rebels at heart, but give the traitors in the South all the information they can, and even keep up a regular mail between here and the rebels. But some of them have already been chastised. Capt. FRENCH, of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, with a detachment of his regiment, was informed that some guerrillas would pass through a certain place during the night of the 15th of April, with a mail, collected, probably, all over the United States. He started immediately for the indicated point, and while camping near Lazario, Texas, noticed eleven armed horsemen coming on in the direction he was. He at once saddled his horse, and went ahead of his detachment, telling his men: "Now, boys, get ready for work." He, after a few hundred yards' ride, met the man he was looking for—the noted guerrilla, Capt. STILLMAN. Capt. FRENCH told him, "You are my prisoner." STILLMAN grasped for his carbine, but Capt. FRENCH was too quick for him, and killed him. Meantime, the rest of the rebels, ten in all, who were a few hundred yards behind their Captain, hearing the firing, came on in a gallop. Our boys also arrived in time, and killed four beside STILLMAN, captured four, and only two got away, aided by the darkness of the night, and without any loss on our side. FRENCH also captured a large mail, which will be of great importance to us. You see, if there was no military interference, these peaceable citizens would give the rebels all the information they want.

The war with the Apache Indians still continues; that is, the Apaches get always whipped by our brave California boys, who, by the way, are the best disciplined, drilled and patriotic soldiers I ever saw. Besides, they are all remarkably stout and hardy, and can endure almost anything connected with the arduous duties which devolve upon brave soldiers who fight for the righteous cause of their country. They would all have reënlisted for the war, to a man, if they had a chance to go East; they are tired of this country, and think they are doing but little service to the country for the $13 Uncle Sam pays them a month.

Capt. WHITLOCK, of the Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, with a few men of Company F, Fifth Infantry, C. V., and a few men of Company C, First Cavalry, C. V., surprised, the other day, a ranchery early in the morning, and captured forty-three head of mules and ponies, killed twenty-two Indians, and brought a little squaw, four years old—who looked too innocent to be killed—with him to Camp Membres, on the river of the same name, in Arizona.

There are about twenty-two military posts established in this department, including New-Mexico, Arizona, Texas and a portion of Colorado—if I am not mistaken—which posts are garrisoned by California and New-Mexican volunteers, and some companies belonging to the regular army. These brave troops, especially the Californians, have endured more hardships in this Territory than most of the troops in the East. They have to march sometimes 70 and 80 miles without finding a drop of water, and on Indian scouts they have to climb rocky mountains, which are as straight as a wall, and it almost seems impossible for men to do; but still they never growl; they are only sorry that they have no opportunity to whip the traitors in the South instead of hunting Indians; beside, everything is three times as dear here as in the States, if obtainable at all, and the distance to their homes makes the stay out here very unpleasant.

News from the East takes over a month to get here. The country itself is nothing but a desert. The climate is delightful. Were it not for the storms which blow occasionally most terribly, I would compare it to Madeira or Nizza. The Navajoe Indians are almost all subdued. They come into our posts by thousands and give themselves up. We have reservations for them. At one, called the "Bosque Redondo," on the Pecos River, we have already 7,000 Navajoes. The Indians have already commenced farming under the supervision of the military. For the present the Government issues rations to them as well as clothing. This is cheaper, as Gen. CARLETON says, than to fight them. By and by, they will make a portion of the industrious people of this Territory, like the Pimos Indians, who are a virtuous, economical and industrious people. The Pueblos, who live in a little town of their own, on the way between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, show already some signs of civilization, and so, bye and bye, we will have the red man, the black man, and the white man enjoying the blessings of our Republican Government and be equal before the law, and all equal in the true love of our country. Then we will and might say, "Ours is the greatest country in the world." It is the home of all nations, all religions and all races, and an asylum to all the oppressed in the world.

The prospects of mining in Arizona are excellent. No doubt, as soon as the traveler will not be molested by the Indians, thousands will come to this country, the same as in the early days of California. One man took out $25,000 worth of gold in two months. That looks very favorable, although mining is not yet carried on on a large scale. In a few years this will be one of the most flourishing Territories in the United States. Gov. GOODWIN arrived in this Territory some months since, with all the civil officers of Arizona. The Governor resides at present, temporarily, however, at Fort Whipple, a fort named in honor of Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE, who fell in the battle of Chancellorsville, a year ago, and who, as a Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, in 1853, explored the road leading from Albuquerque, N. M., through, by the the thirty-fifth parallel, to the Colorado of the West, which since that time has been known as the Whipple route.

R. TAUSZKY, Assistant Surgeon U. S. V.

The Battles in the Wilderness.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING—GEN. WADSWORTH'S DEATH.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* writes:

"I like that old man," said Gen. GRANT of Gen. WADSWORTH in the evening of that first day's fight in the Wilderness—"I like him because he's so sincere and earnest." To win such words from the reticent Lieutenant-General—wasn't that reward worth having? But Gen. WADSWORTH never heard them. During the early part of the fight, two of the regiments in his division had not behaved altogether creditably. Later in the day, when the enemy made their furious attack upon HANCOCK, Gen. RAWLINS, GRANT's Chief of Staff, rode out to WADSWORTH, and suggested, rather than ordered, that if a good body of men could be thrown in on the flank of the attacking column, they might materially help HANCOCK. "Do you think so, General?" asked WADSWORTH; "Some of my men didn't do very well when I had them in before; but if you say so, we'll try it again—I think we'll do better next time." RAWLINS gave the order, and WADSWORTH led his men in again. And it did do better—"it was a magnificent fight," said the Chief of Staff. The enemy were driven over a mile, and the diversion was of the first service to HANCOCK. The movement threw WADSWORTH so far from his original position that he was brought into HANCOCK's corps—under whom he fought on the following bloody day, Friday. It galled him that two of his regiments failed during the previous day. He had a true soldierly pride in his division, and he was determined, doubtless, that this last day's work should cover the shame of Thursday. He was foremost in the fight—his order was not "Advance" but "Follow!" So fighting, so nerving his men to heroic deeds, so adding new glory to "the grand old name of gentleman," he fell.

"Oh! it was the longest day!" says one who was near headquarters during all that terrible Friday. Orders at 11 o'clock Thursday evening were to open the fight at 4½ o'clock on the following morning. An hour after midnight, Gen. GRANT was roused by Col. ROWLEY, of his staff, with word of message from Gen. MEADE. It proved to be a representation from WARREN, that the men were much exhausted, with an urgent suggestion that the attack be put off till 6 o'clock. "Tell him he may put it off till 5, but by all means he must begin then; and be sure the enemy doesn't get the initiative." The original order was sound, for the enemy took the initiative at 4¾ o'clock. "Oh! it was the longest day!" Despite the popular idea that GRANT smokes all the time, it is worth noting that he didn't smoke much that day. He whittled. Orderlies and Aids were riding in hot haste, the blazing sun poured down upon the little knoll where headquarters were, corps commanders were sending in messages every few minutes, the great roar of the greatest battle fought by the Army of the Potomac crashed everywhere; but to all outward appearance Gen. GRANT was cool, calm and unoccupied. The skin is so drawn over his forehead that wrinkles there don't show when he is perplexed; and his beard so hides his mouth that no nervousness there betrays his thought. So he sat and whittled—cutting away at his stick with leisurely, measured, meditative strokes, much of the time; but turning his knife and cutting at the end nearest himself with short, clipping strokes whenever word came of important change in the chances of battle. Thus he fought the great contest with knife and stick, and when the stick was gone the enemy was beaten. SIDNEY.

Relief of New-York Soldiers.

STATEMENT OF STATE AGENT SEYMOUR.

Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, State Agent for the relief of New-York soldiers, makes the following statement through the columns of the Albany *Evening Journal*:

Four persons are constantly employed in the office at No. 181 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, attending to the wants of the soldiers who are well enough to go there, answering letters, and keeping a register of the wounded. The others visit the hospitals, write letters for the New-York soldiers, ascertain their wants, and take to them such articles as are permitted by the surgeon in charge.

At Fredericksburgh the ten volunteer surgeons selected by Surg.-Gen. QUACKENBUSH, and commissioned by the Governor, had chief charge of all the principal hospitals. Their services were of immense value and gave great satisfaction to the United States Medical Department. In addition to these gentlemen, Mr. CALVIN G. BEACH, of Albion, was sent to Fredericksburgh, where he opened rooms for the New-York State Agency, and was assisted by Mr. BROWNELL, of Sauquoit, Oneida County. These gentlemen remained at Fredericksburgh until it was determined to evacuate the place. They rendered valuable assistance, and both were worn out by their labors and exposure.

At Belle Plain and Fredericksburgh were the following persons; Dr. POST, of Cuba; Dr. MAXON, of Lodi; Dr. RICHARDSON, of Westport, and Drs. CHAMBERLAIN and GOFF, of Cazenovia. Drs. MAXON and POST were ten days at Belle Plain, dressing the wounds of soldiers of all States, and all of the above physicians were there when orders came to break up that station. Then, under the direction of Surgeon THURSTON, of the United States Army, I took the first four physicians to Fredericksburgh, leaving Dr. RICHARDSON at Aquia Creek to see to the transports for such wounded as we might bring back from Fredericksburgh by railroad. The four physicians remained at Fredericksburgh to aid in the care of the wounded to be removed by transports, while Surgeon THURSTON, Dr. CLARK, of Boston, and myself, took care of such of the wounded as could be brought away by the railroad.

I wish to take this occasion to say that too much credit cannot be awarded to Surgeon THURSTON, who labored day and night until he brought down by railroad upward of seven thousand wounded men.

The same physicians went with the wounded by transports from Fredericksburgh, and were of much benefit to the soldiers. Two of them returned a second time to that place, and were among the last to leave there.

In this list of the special agents I must not fail to mention one who has been employed by the State for the last year, and who at Belle Plain, Port Royal, and I think at the White House, has fed and cared for soldiers of all the States, and that is Mrs. R. H. SPENCER, of Oswego.

As to my own efforts, I should not state them, except to say that I dressed wounds and lifted soldiers out of ambulances and into cars and on transports until my health gave way.

Our excellent Medical Commissioner, Dr. BABCOCK, was among the first to go to Fredericksburgh, and he labored there and at Belle Plain until sickness compelled him to stop.

But these enumerated are not our only agencies. At Philadelphia is Rev. Dr. Malin; at Baltimore, Mr. M. J. Ferry, Mr. Oscar Sawyer, (in the field;) at Norfolk, Dr. Theodore Dimon; at New-Orleans, Dr. D. L. Rogers; at Nashville, Mrs. H. C. May, wife of Surgeon May; and at Louisville, Mrs. Hovey, wife of Surgeon Hovey. It will thus be seen that other places besides Washington and Alexandria are to be looked after. I can justly say that our agents will compare favorably with those of any other State or States, and they are most efficient and faithful. But the soldiers from this State are so numerous and so widely scattered that many a poor fellow may be missed, who will think nothing is done because, unfortunately, nothing is done for him.

You will readily see that if we undertook that which is now so well done by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions we would speedily exhaust the State appropriation.

The Sanitary Commission has entered into a written agreement with me to honor the requisitions of our State agents. This arrangement has proved a mutual benefit, and saved us the necessity of calling upon our citizens, and thus diverting contributions from that commission. I will take some future occasion to mention the great good which has been done by that as well as by the Christian Commission.

This statement is designed merely to meet your inquiries, and to inform the public, through the medium of your journal, of the work of the State agency. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN F. SEYMOUR.

The Light-Draft Monitors.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY AN ENGINEER.

"An Engineer" writes to the Boston *Traveller* in regard to the light-draft monitors:

"If the original plans upon which those vessels were designed had been adhered to, they would have been ready for service in six months from the time they were laid down; but hardly had their contractors purchased the necessary materials, before alteration upon alteration followed one another in quick succession, so that it was difficult to determine how to proceed. These alterations have not yet ceased. In view of these well-known facts, the public will readily perceive the absurdity of the charge made by the Secretary of the Navy, that the monitors had been delayed in their construction by the contractors. These were compelled to follow the directions furnished them by the department; the department, therefore, and not the contractors, ought to be held responsible for the delay.

The department gave plans for an iron hull, but hardly had this been formed before I directed that another hull should be constructed outside of it, as a kind of water-tight compartment, arranged with valves, pipes, bulkheads, flood-valves, and other details too numerous to mention—all deviations from the original design. The object of all this complicated machinery was to sink the vessel level with the water when in action, and to make her buoyant when at sea. It was estimated when the compartment was empty that the vessel should be from fifteen inches to two feet out of water; yet, in the case of the *Chimo*, on her recent experimental trip, her broadside was nearly level with the water, notwithstanding the buoyancy of her compartment. Without it she would have sunk. The copper pipe used to conduct steam from one engine to another is [illegible], and the greater part of it is utterly worthless.

The mechanics pointed out these blunders in season to prevent them, but were silenced by an order to follow out the plans furnished them—their advice or suggestions were not solicited. In relation to speed, the trial-trip of the *Chimo*, under the most favorable circumstances, has solved that question. She logged *three and a half knots!* I ask if this is the rate estimated by those who designed her? Afraid to send her to sea, lest she should sink, though under the care of such a fine vessel as the steamer *Charles Pearson*, she has been hauled up, the men employed upon her have been discharged, and her designers are probably cogitating what other additions and alterations may be necessary to make her, in the language of Mr. STIMERS, "a perfect success."

All these vessels will have to be altered, and at great expense, too, before they can be made fit even for harbor-defence, where they are, not to speak of their capacity to go to sea, even in tow of other vessels. A more outrageous and expensive failure is not on record.

I do not blame the Secretary of the Navy. He is simply an executive officer, and must rely upon "practical men" to design and build such vessels as the service may require. These "practical men," so called, are alone responsible. I wish also in this connection to correct an error now in general circulation, that those vessels were designed by Mr. ERICSSON. He has had nothing whatever to do with them. The Secretary of the Navy owes it to himself and the country, to give a history of these monitors, and the parties who designed them, rather than father their blunders, by throwing unjustly the blame upon the contractors.

It is evident that he himself has been grossly deceived, and when fault was found that we had not any vessels to attack the rebel ram *Albermarle*, he complained that the light-draft monitors, designed for that purpose, were not ready. Now if they had been ready, they would have been useless against the *Albermarle*, for she can steam six or seven knots, whereas they cannot go more than four, and consequently could not bring her to action, if she were disposed to avoid them. With her superior speed she could play around them like a cooper around a cask—a fact of which the Secretary seems to have been ignorant.

I have not touched upon the expense, an important consideration with the public, but presume millions will not cover it, yet it would have been some consolation, if the vessels had been of any use whatever; but this they are not, nor will be until millions more are expended on them."

A CARD FROM CHIEF-ENGINEER STIMERS.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 12, 1864.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

My attention has been called to several little notices in various papers published in this city of the light draft monitor *Chimo*, just completed in this vicinity, all of which appear to be based upon erroneous impressions rather than a knowledge of facts. As I believe that none of these mistaken statements have appeared in the *Advertiser*, I would respectfully ask you to publish the following corrections to the statements referred to above:

First—It is not true that the *Chimo* ever sank alongside the wharf.

Second—It is not true that she was beached to prevent her sinking.

Third—It is not true that those in charge of the vessel ever had any fears that she would sink under any circumstances likely to occur.

Fourth—It is not true that her deck was flooded at any time during the trial trip yesterday.

Fifth—I think it is true that there is a large number of people who, for reasons best known to themselves, would like to throw discredit upon the only class of vessels yet projected by the Navy Department which can enter the shoal harbors of the Southern Confederacy and destroy their iron-clad rams. I leave it for you and the truly loyal portion of the public to decide whether these men are Copperheads or out-and-out traitors.

I will simply state in conclusion that the *Chimo* and her class have not as yet received a tithe of the abuse which was heaped upon the original *Monitor* before she left New-York upon her ever memorable cruise.

I am, very respectfully, ALBAN C. STIMERS,
Chief Engineer United States Navy.

An Interesting Pair of Rebels.

VIDAURRI AND MAGRUDER COMPLIMENT EACH OTHER IN PUBLIC SPEECHES.

From the New-Orleans Era.

The absquatulating Ex-Governor of the Mexican States of Coahuila and New-Leon, VIDAURRI, and the rebel Commander-in-Chief of Texas, Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, had an interesting meeting at Houston, on the 21st May, a full account of which we give below, taken from the columns of the Houston *Telegraph* of the 23d. It was a solemn and impressive spectacle, the meeting of these two noble and devoted patriots, martyrs in the cause of liberty, who have fought and bled for their country, and made enormous fortunes by stealing cotton from defenceless citizens, selling it to meet the requirements of the public service, and pocketing the proceeds. Here is the way these disinterested, self-sacrificing men talk to each other for the benefit of the credulous and humbugged people:

GOVERNOR VIDUARRI.

Governor VIDAURRI arrived in this city on Saturday, and was courteously received by Gen. MAGRUDER and his staff, and a military escort. On meeting him at the depot of the Central Railroad, Gen. MAGRUDER addressed him in substance as follows:

GEN. VIDAURRI: I bid you welcome to this military district, not only as one who has been Governor of neighboring and friendly States, those of Coahuila and Nueva-Leon, but as an enlightened Chief Magistrate, who has established friendly relations with the Confederacy, and has always appreciated the value of an uninterrupted commercial and amicable intercourse with the State and citizens of Texas.

I bid you welcome as one of those patriots who have wisdom to discern and nerve to execute whatever may be for the best interest of their country. In the wild storms which have swept over your native land, you have exercised control to draw order out of chaos, and to secure the best interests of the people, even in spite of themselves.

For your noble efforts to serve the people of Coahuila and Nueva-Leon you are now an exile.

For your patriotic exertions to secure for them the blessings of a well-organized, regular and just Government, and to free them from any dependence on the most faithless and barbarous of all people, (those of the United States,) you have offered up yourself as a sacrifice. But the patriot will be rewarded; your sacrifices will be but temporary; and all wise and truly patriotic Mexicans will soon acknowledge the wisdom as well as the patriotism of your course, and, welcoming you back with open arms, will invite you to such a participation in the conduct of public affairs as your great ability and high character fairly demand.

Be assured, General, that we shall look with interest upon your future career as we have done upon the past, and that we wish you health and prosperity, as cordially as we bid you welcome. To this Gov. VIDAURRI replied, thanking Gen. MAGRUDER for the unexpected compliment he had paid him. He assured him that he had always felt the greatest sympathy for the Confederate States as they had battled for their rights and for the poor privilege to be let alone. He was himself now an exile from his country for contending for the same rights that had been usurped by unprincipled men. He hoped soon, that the Confederate States might reach the object for which they had so long struggled.

The Governor and Gen. MAGRUDER then took carriages, escorted by the General's Staff. The *cortege* proceeded to the Fannin House, where it halted, and the distinguished stranger was waited upon by the military and civil authorities, His Honor the Mayor tendering him a welcome to the city.

It is a well-known fact that not two-thirds of the enormous sums of money derived from the seizure and sale of cotton by Gen. MAGRUDER and his emissaries was ever used for the benefit of the rebel Government, but was invested in sterling bills and foreign loans for the benefit of MAGRUDER and the men connected with him in his swindling transactions. This is well known to hundreds of refugees from the State of Texas now in this city. VIDAURRI, by levying heavy taxes upon the cotton transported through the territory over which he ruled, and by occasional seizure of a lot belonging to private parties, (against which there was no redress, owing to the lawless state of the country and to the fact that the owners generally were rebels and had no Government that could or would protect them,) managed to feather his nest quite snugly. It is to be hoped, however, that when he decamped from Monterey, between the setting and rising of the sun, that he was compelled to leave behind all, or nearly all, of his ill-gotten gains.

THE REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS.—Our information from Georgia is to the effect that the efforts of the rebel sharpshooters to pick off our officers is fearfully successful—much more so, indeed, than ever before. Most of them use a recently imported Whitworth gun, which is said to be superior to anything in use by our forces. It is understood that the rebels pay as much as $1,500 apiece for these guns. We do not know the kind of money used, but suppose gold or sterling exchange, as Johnny Bull, from whom they were purchased, would probably insist on good money. One of the guns was captured the other side of Resaca, some time since, in this way; A sharpshooter (rebel) climbed into a tree, and tied a handkerchief round his wrist to prevent his falling in case he should be wounded. The rebel was not more than comfortably fixed, before a Federal sharpshooter fired a shot through his neck and instantly killed him. He hung to the tree until our lines extended to the spot, when he was cut down and his gun taken.

Maj. NEWTON, Col. WILES, Capt. SHERIDAN and many others were shot with the Whitworth rifle.—*Chattanooga Gazette, June 6.*

ORDINATION AT LANSINGBURGH.—The ordination of Rev. W. H. COOKE, Rector of Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, as a Priest of the Episcopal Church, took place to-day, commencing at 10½ o'clock this morning. Bishop POTTER reached the church at an early hour from Saratoga. In the exercises he was assisted by fifteen clergymen, among them Rev. Drs. COIT and TUCKER, Messrs. POTTER, MAXCY, WALWORTH, WALSH, ROBINSON and WAINWRIGHT. The ceremonies were exceedingly imposing, and the ordination and confirmation were preceded by a sermon from Rev. Dr. TUCKER, of the Church of the Holy Cross in this city, who took as his text the first chapter of Galatians, eighth to thirteenth verses.—*Troy Times, June 15.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. GRANT continues to be of a very cheering character. On Thursday the Second and Ninth Corps got up in position to support the Eighteenth, and succeeded in capturing another line of intrenchments, farther south than the lines held by SMITH. Each corps took several redoubts, and the Ninth captured four guns and four hundred and fifty prisoners. These intrenchments fully command the City of Petersburgh, which the rebels still occupy. Gen. GRANT significantly adds in his dispatch, however, that "our successes are being followed up." To defend Petersburgh the rebels were obliged to evacuate their position in front of Bermuda Hundred, which Gen. BUTLER at once occupied, before LEE could get his forces across the James. The railroad and plank road from Peters burgh and Richmond were also taken posse asion of, and Gen. GRANT says he hopes to hold them. His description of the recent movemen, is very forcible, and, though brief, portrays its dange re, its grandeur, and the consummate skill and the great success with which it was executed very vividly. The movement stands unparalleled as a stupendous military achievement.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th, states that "SHERIDAN'S forces encamped on Thursday night at New Market, in Spottsylvania County, about five miles from Childsburgh and ten miles south of Spottsylvania Court-house. We have good authority for stating that Gen. HAMPTON was between them and Gordonsville. A citizen of Caroline, who arrived in this city yesterday, states that SHERIDAN'S command is about 8,000 strong, with ten pieces of artillery, and that they moved in three columns. A rumor was in circulation yesterday that HAMPTON surprised the enemy's camp and put them to rout, but this lacks confirmation."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill was reported by Mr. HARLAN. The joint resolution extending the present overland mail contracts was passed. The bill to encour - age and facilitate tel egraphic communication between the East rn and Western Continents was taken up and vigorously discussed during the remainder of the session. No conclusion was reached, however.

In the House, yesterday, a bill was reported by Mr. ALLEY establishing a large number of post routes. The bill appointing a Commission to settle claims for war losses was taken up and passed. A bill was also passed chartering another street railroad in Washington, from which no person shall be excluded on account of color.

The bill giving assimilated rank to warrant officers of the navy was also passed. The joint resolution giving relief to Capt. ERICSSON, by taking the contract for the new iron-clad *Puritan* off his hands, was passed after a long discussion. The House took up and passed the joint resolution that the President be authorised to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the treaty arrangements of 1817 in respect to a naval force on the lakes at the end of six months. The question of the site for the new navy-yard was postponed until the next Session of Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mayor has approved the new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund ordinance, and the Comptroller advertises for subscriptions for the bonds. The advertisement of the Comptroller announces that recruiting will not be resumed till a sum of this loan is taken sufficient to warrant the committee in resuming operations. It would seem from this that it is designed to obtain $500,000, as originally proposed, of subscriptions, before the committee shall again go to work.

The Tax Commissioner controversy was disposed of by the General Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday, by an order affirming Justice BARNARD'S decision below, in favor of the new Board appointed by the Comptroller. The stay of the proceedings in the case was vacated.

The application of Marshal MURRAY and associates to have the indictments against them removed from the General Sessions to the United States Circuit Court for trial, and which was to have been argued yesterday, was postponed until Friday next.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Ackworth, Ga., June 6th, says: "At every movement we capture more or less of the rebels, and occasionally a few come forward and voluntarily give themselves up. One of them being asked what he thought of our forces and Gen. SHERMAN replied in the following rather extravagant but at the same time truthful style: 'SHERMAN gets on a hill, flops his wings and crows; then yells out, "Attention! creation! by kingdoms right wheel! march!' and then we get. Some of the rebel prisoners with an air of curiosity worthy of a Yank, inquire where our boys gets those guns which they load on a Sunday and fire all the week. It is easy, after a little practice, to tell a rebel shot from ours. The rebels use a finer and better powder, which on being fired gives a sharper crack. It is evidently the manufacture of British neutrality."

The Louisville *Journal*, in speaking of the capture of Staunton, says: "Our forces for the first time now occupy Staunton, Va. It is a most romantic spot among the mountains. We passed a little time there a few years ago as the guest of Gen. Imboden, now the *distinguished partisan leader* in the rebel service. We hope that the national forces have respected his private property, for he is a generous and chivalrous officer and man, *and his wife one of the best and loveliest of women.*"

Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted less attention on Saturday at generally lower prices. Cotton was quiet but stiffly held. Wool, Whisky and Tobacco were active and buoyant. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Transactions in most other articles were restricted. The freight engagements were rather more extensive at firmer rates, with 581 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Grant's New Ally.

Gen. GRANT, in the new campaign against Richmond from the South, will undoubtedly make use of a new and powerful weapon—the gunboats, or, in other words, a strong floating battery, covering his flank. We believe this war is the first in history in which gunboats have been used in connection with a land force. Europe has already followed our example, and Denmark, during the siege of Duppel, found her most powerful weapon of offence against the flank of the enemy's line in an iron-clad gunboat. In the earlier years of this war, our use of gunboats was so constant and so effective that the rebels claimed we never gained a victory without the aid of the naval arm, and the tremendous batteries of the iron-clad gunboats became an object of especial terror to the enemy's forces. Gunboats carried Fort Henry, and their moral effect no doubt hastened the downfall of Fort Donelson; gunboats probably saved the army at Pittsburgh Landing, by the disorder and loss of sleep they occasioned the rebels during the night.

Without them, we should not have taken New-Orleans, or carried Vicksburgh or Port Hudson. They did something, too, to protect the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing. Enough of brilliant victories have been gained without them, such as Antietam and Gettysburgh and Chattanooga, to do away with all reproach as to their necessity to our land forces, yet they are undoubtedly a most powerful instrument to be used in coöperation with infantry on the shore. They are, if iron-clad, practically portable intrenchments with siege guns, carried along with an army. They are safe from assault on account of the water and the iron sides which defend them; they carry enormous metal, which can be shot with the greatest accuracy while the cannoniers are under cover.

Supposing that Gen. GRANT advances at once up the Petersburgh Railroad to the siege of Fort Darling and toward Richmond, he has on his right flank this continual floating battery, with its immense weight of artillery, which is an advantage he has not before enjoyed in his movements.

Whether, under the high banks of the James, and in the shallow and tortuous channel, the gunboats can ascend high enough to be of much assistance in the assault on the outer works of Richmond, remains yet in doubt. Whatever Gen. GRANT expects to accomplish near Fort Darling and the James, he must hope to do by a *coup de main*, and we shall soon know what the results in this quarter are, for a hundred thousand men left to themselves anywhere in Virginia for a week can intrench themselves so that no assault in the front can have any hope of success.

But if, as we judge more probable, GRANT'S plans are more deliberate and far-reaching, and he proposes to cut LEE'S lines, and force him to fight out of his intrenchments; taking possession of the Petersburgh Railroad and the Lynchburgh, and making forays against the Danville, at the same time cutting his northern connections, he then, equally in the gunboats and the river, possesses a fortified base as good as Richmond itself to the rebels, near which he can store his supplies, park his reserve artillery and ammunition, shelter his wounded, and from which he can draw his reinforcements, while leaving but a small force to protect and maintain it. Still more will this be the case, if, as now appears the fact, BUTLER'S strong intrenched position was prepared solely for this very eventuality—that is, of an advance south of the James. With his intrenchments, and the gunboats, GRANT has a perfectly impregnable base, and as BUTLER has gained this, his military efforts, which have been so sharply criticised, must be adjudged a success, in the light of the whole campaign.

We regard this whole bold and skillful movement of Gen. Grant, as most promising of success; and the only wonder seems to be that the advance on Richmond from Petersburgh, was never tried before. Gen. MCCLELLAN could have made it after the battle of Williamsburgh, and the only reason he did not, seems to have been his ignorance of the country and of the whereabouts of our gunboats.

The danger which is troubling many timid people, of LEE'S suddenly advancing now on Washington, is purely imaginary. He could not possibly subsist his army on the wasted country; he has not wagons enough, or provisions stored enough to supply his troops. Washington is a fortress, and would occupy him no little time, while SHERIDAN would be thundering on his flank, and GRANT in his rear. We believe Gen. GRANT would ask no better fortune than the sudden advance of Gen. LEE northward.

Discords in Rebel Whistling.

The editors of the Richmond papers are determined that that city shall not be taken, and if loud vociferation that it is entirely secure, and floods of billingsgate poured forth against GRANT and his army and President LINCOLN and his Cabinet could avail anything to check the progress of our armies, we should be compelled to admit that the prospects of the fall of the rebel capital were but meagre. This seems to be about all that the editors can do to keep up the spirits of their comrades, and they certainly are very vigorous in the work.

We can hardly tell which is the more wonderful, their abuse of us or their glorification of themselves. To read their glowing descriptions of life in Richmond, the angelic calmness and patience of the people, the wisdom, firmness, courage, fortitude and all the other virtues which, if we are to believe them, find there a congenial abode, and are momentarily displayed on every hand, one can hardly help breaking out in the words of the poet:

"For, oh! if there is an Elysium on earth,
It is this; it is this."

The very spasmodicality (if we may coin a word,) of this self-laudation, is indicative of a great strain upon the nerves. And we find here and there facts stated and measures suggested and expressions used, which indicate quite the opposite of that assured safety, and that almost superhuman quiet and courage, which is alleged to prevail in the rebel Capital. The *Whig*, for instance, urges the driving out of some fifteen hundred or two thousand Irish and German women and children, who, as the writer elegantly says, "spend all their time in running from one place where charity is dispensed, to another, just as hogs in the Fall of the year run from one apple-tree to another." Such a driving out of non-combatants has been enforced where cities were besieged, where peril was imminent and every resource was of necessity most carefully husbanded. And in spite of the declarations that GRANT can never take the city, we shall look for the execution of this proposition, now that its communications with the South are threatened. That such a step is even proposed, is a manifest display of weakness.

Most prominent in these displays of whistling to keep their courage up, have been the utterances of the *Examiner*, in one of which the writer blows the following discordant blast:

"If those highly excited official circles of Washington and delighted newspaper readers of New-York and Boston, could but see the tranquil serenity of these embowered streets at this day—how peacefully our people go about their daily business, how quietly they buy and sell, and even marry or are given in marriage, as in the day when NOE entered into the ARK."

Is this merely another instance of the truth of the adage that "A little learning is a dangerous thing?" Is it because this editor was not well versed in the Scriptures that in an article by which he hoped to keep up the courage of his fellows, he should have used this quotation? Many a man among his readers must have felt a sudden sinking at his heart as his eye fell upon this sentence, and his memory filled out the rest of the quotation, "until the day that Noe entered into the ark, *and the flood came and destroyed them all.*" Was the editor ignorant, or was it not rather one of those prophetic utterances which have at times, from the days of Caiaphas down, been put into the mouths of wicked men, without their having any sense of the real significance of what they said? Certainly, no apter parallel than the flood which swept away the old world for its wickedness could be suggested for the cataclysm which is inevitably to bury the rebel cause and its upholders in destruction and infamy. If this writer cannot whistle in better tune than this, it would be wise in him to keep silence.

Reading-Rooms for the People.

It is one of the highest evidences of civilization when a community can carry on the beneficent works of peace at the same time it sustains a tremendous war.

Through all this terrible struggle, our people have been determined that there should be no depraving of public morals at home, in consequence of such exciting influences abroad. They have felt that victory would be too dearly won if it should leave us with more ignorance and immorality and vice among the people. As a consequence, they have supported more liberally than ever before all means of education and social improvement, such as schools, missions, charitable societies, churches and the like. And we venture to say that no years in our history have been generally more marked by good morals in our communities than these three years of civil war.

We rejoice to hear that at this time a new movement for the benefit of the working classes of this City is just being inaugurated by a powerful civil organization—an effort to open reading rooms for the people, such as have been carried on some years in London with so much success.

The great source of vice in all classes is the love of amusement; and the practical difficulty with moralists and missionaries for the laboring classes is, that they do not recognize that this most natural and reasonable appetite must be satisfied—if it be not wisely and healthily, then of necessity foolishly and unhealthily. It is very easy for a gentleman of easy income to censure the laboring men and mechanics for frequenting "corner groceries," and grog-shops, and low haunts, and for such continual indulgence in excessive drinking. It is all very wrong, no doubt; but let that moralist try a little of the laborer's experience—let him work from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening; then, heated and begrimed, with nerves all spent and muscles stiff, let him go back to a crowded room in the top of a tenement-house, where are several other lodgers, or where dirty children and slatternly wife greet him—there is literally nothing there to refresh or amuse him; no books, or papers, or music or society. If Summer, it is too hot and close for him to remain there; if Winter, he has no fire, and perhaps hardly a light. He goes naturally where there is a lighted room or a fire in the cold season, where he can meet his acquaintances and chat with them; where he can catch a glimpse of a paper and hear the news of the day; and the only such place is, of course, the gin-shop and the corner grocery, for virtue seldom contrives any attractions for such as he. There he finds society and amusement, and when there, even if before indifferent to liquor, he must of necessity himself drink and invite others. Here the young mechanic, the day laborer and the boy begin their career as drunkards and ruffians.

People of the upper classes have no difficulty about their evenings. They can go to the opera, or listen to concerts, or frequent libraries, or lectures, and reading-rooms, or read books and newspapers at home, or join in pleasant talk, or go to dinners and parties. Time passes pleasantly enough with them. But the laborers—the lower mechanics, the employes of the factories, numbering by the tens of thousands in this City—have, in fact, no innocent amusement or virtuous place of resort. Books, and music, and decent society are shut out to large numbers of them. They have, in truth, no home worthy of the name; the young men possess few acquaintances, and yet they need and *must have* society, and amusement, and refreshment, as much any other class. If they do not get it in a virtuous way, they will inevitably in a wrong mode.

The plan of the People's Reading-rooms, or Workingmen's Clubs, which has done so much good in the English cities, is designed to meet just these evils and difficulties. The mechanics and laboring men in a given ward are invited to assemble together, and it is proposed to them to establish one of these reading-rooms. Each one pays a small subscription toward its expenses, and the deficit is made up by the parent association; it being proved from experience that only those reading-rooms are successful where the members have a pecuniary interest in them, as anything free to all is apt to be undervalued. The members then, if they choose, can open the rooms at certain hours to the public.

The central association aids the club in every way in making the place attractive. In this City it is proposed to furnish music once or twice a week. All the current papers and magazines will be supplied; the room will be clean and well lighted, and it is hoped that the laborers and the mechanics who need it will bring their wives there, and the place become a centre of sociability and good feeling. Here, too, tracts and documents instructing the people on sanitary matters, and on economical principles, can be left.

The passion for excessive alcoholic stimulant is, of course, a tremendous power to struggle with, but we are convinced the only way it can ever be overcome is by furnishing virtuous and intelligent amusement. And of all plans in this direction, we have the most confidence in the Popular Reading-rooms.

Church and State.

During the late sittings of the Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention, the members were divided on the question of adopting certain resolutions bearing on the rebellion and the prosecution of the war for its suppression. Two sets of resolutions were proposed, the textual difference between which, so far as we have been able to analyze them, consisting mainly in the emphasis of certain expletives employed for the purpose of characterizing the agents of the rebellion. The pith and marrow of the resolutions—that which really gave them purpose and meaning—is as well brought out in what we take to be the "Conservative" set, whose adoption followed the discussion, as in the less temperate substitute offered by the minority. Thus, while the radical portion of the convention proposed to formally, "as a body of Christian men, pledge to the Government their prayers, sympathy, and support," the majority proposed, "that we hereby declare our unfaltering allegiance to the Government of the United States, that we pledge it our willing devotion and service, and that as a body of Christians we will ever pray that in God's own time and way this rebellion may be put down, and that oppression and Slavery in all its forms may be done away."

But for an elaborate and lengthy homily on the purely spiritual functions of the church, (in connection with this subject,) which appears in the *Journal of Commerce*, we should have supposed that for every purpose of identifying the convention as a body of Christians with the national cause and the aims of the Government, either sets of the resolutions offered were equally direct and to the point. The *Journal*, however, not only tells us that such is not the case, and that the stronger set was intended to serve the object of a party political document, but proceeds to reason at length on the impropriety of religious bodies offering any expression in their collective character, even on the question of allegiance to the Government. Its argument, quoting textually, is that

"When a church judicatory, convention, association, synod, assembly or other body, representing the whole church, declares that the church owes allegiance to the crown of England, the Emperor of Russia, or the Constitution of the United States, *it is quite plain that the members have mistaken their individual duty for the duty of the church.*"

To sustain this view, we are reminded that the church is one and universal, and that it exists in heaven as well as earth. We are also told, that patriotism is not found among the Christian virtues set forth in the Bible, and that it is "dangerous to pledge the church's support to any human power."

The first thing that strikes one about this rigmarole is the strange and persistent confusion of terms. The purely spiritual and invisible organization to which the name of the church properly belongs, is confounded throughout (with no compunction whatever) with synodical and other meetings of various religious bodies; and it is argued that, because the church includes in its membership, as the sacred writings assure us, people of every tongue, and kindred, and nation, an Episcopal meeting of clergy and laity in Pennsylvania cannot declare its allegiance to the United States without committing the church universal to a local political theory, and thereby doing "absolute wrong" to the members of that universal church in England, in Germany, in China, or even in Heaven, as the case may be.

There is a supreme contempt for the sequences in the *Journal's* logic, which is altogether irresistible. It would be needless, of course, to remind such a reasoner that it was the direct injunction of the Founder of our religion that his followers should render strict and faithful allegiance to the civil government—or that St. PETER exhorts the churches in Pontus, Galatia and Asia to observe as one of the foremost Christian duties, that of "submitting to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." while he enjoins them also in their collective character to "fear God" and "honor the King." That such injunctions as those, which class seditions and conspiracies with murder and the deadliest sins, were addressed not to individual Christians, a less profound logician might have discovered, by referring to St. PAUL'S writings to the GALATIANS. The apostle's address is "unto the Churches of Galatia," and we fail to find that there is even the slightest distinction, such as the *Journal* makes, between "individual duty," and the duty of religious bodies, as affects their allegiance to the State.

If the *Journal* fails to see the force and directness of the scriptural and apostolic precepts on the duty of organized bodies of Christians, it would be vain to expect that it should pay greater homage to the formula and usages of the leading Christian communions of our own time. In all the leading Protestant churches there is an habitual recognition of their duties as organized bodies to sustain and offer their stated congregational prayers for the Government and for all in authority. And in that incomparable litany of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has cheered the hearts and soothed the sorrows of so many generations of Christians, the congregation prays with one heart to be delivered "from all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion"—a recognition, doubtless, of that "individual duty" on which such stress is laid, but a recognition still more emphatic of the obligation of the communion, as such, to do its duty to the commonwealth, as a body enjoying the protection of the Government, and accepting the Sacred volume as its rule of faith.

The Dano-German Conference.

In its session of the 2d instant, the Conference made some little progress. A prolongation of the armistice for fifteen days, was agreed to, and a greater disposition to compromise was manifested on the part of the neutral and German representatives. England, satisfied that without concession on all sides, the Conference might as well break up, abandoned all idea of maintaining the integrity of the Danish monarchy, and proposed that the Teutonic, or extreme southern, portion of Schleswig should be severed from Denmark, and annexed to Holstein. This proposition appeared acceptable in the main to the German plenipotentiaries, though different views prevailed as to how the line of demarkation should run, the diplomats of the mediating Powers insisting that the Schlei and the Dannewirke ought to be the northern boundaries of the ceded territory, while their opponents wanted to encroach still further on Denmark, by so directing the line as to give Flensburg and Duppell to the newly created State.

But what if Denmark should refuse to sanction this proposed session of Teutonic Schleswig in any form? At a previous sitting, the Danish plenipotentiaries had declared to Earl RUSSELL that the Government of Copenhagen would not accept the independence of the Duchies as the basis of negotiations for peace,—how much less likely, then, will it be to accept as such a basis the dismemberment of one of the ancient provinces of the kingdom? The Danes have, in fact, lost all faith in the Conference, and are determined not to purchase peace by the sacrifice of everything that can only be wrested from them by war. It is very doubtful, even, whether they will consent to a prolongation of the armistice. All accounts from the Danish capital represent the feeling there as more warlike than at any former period; and, as the people see no prospect of obtaining honorable terms, they are anxious for a renewal of the conflict. Nor is the spirit of the Danish Government less bellicose than that of the nation, and already it has given notice to the Powers that it will reëstablish the blockade of the German ports, unless the negotiations carried on at the London Conference should have led to some satisfactory arrangement. But as no arrangement which concedes the dismemberment of Schleswig, or the autonomy of the Duchies, will be regarded in this light by the Danes, it is not quite certain that England's attempt to bring about peace will be crowned with success. Though Denmark, however, is almost sure to reject the English proposition, perhaps she could not do better under the circumstances than accede to it. If the little Cimbrian realm could secure future peace and independence by sacrificing the disaffected portion of Schleswig, the sacrifice would not be wholly without profit to her, whereas, if in consequence of her own obstinacy, an appeal be made to the people, she will inevitably lose the entire province; while, should the war be renewed, she will probably lose Jutland as well as Schleswig.

The conviction that France and England will not suffer Denmark to be utterly blotted from the list of nations, tends not a little, we suspect, to confirm the Government and inhabitants of that country in their present determination; but past experience hardly justifies this implicit reliance on the good disposition of the allies, and the Danes may do well to compromise while they can.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. LINCOLN arrived in the City yesterday, from Philadelphia, and took apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN VISITS CAMBRIDGE ON CLASS DAY.—Mrs. President LINCOLN and her youngest son, Master THEODORE LINCOLN, accompanied by Hon. CUTHBERT BULLITT, naval officer of New-Orleans, will leave Philadelphia to-day, for Boston and Cambridge. Mrs. LINCOLN goes to visit her eldest son, Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, who will graduate at Harvard on the 24th instant—"Class Day."

"Commencement" at Harvard College takes place on the third Wednesday of July, when it is expected that President LINCOLN will be present and receive the degree of LL. D.—*Washington Republican, June 17.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—Two hundred men of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. TAPPE, arrived in Jersey City at an early hour yesterday morning, having left the army at Cold Harbor. An equal number of men, some of them reënlisted, and other recruits, remain in the service under command of Col. BLAISDELL, and retain the regimental organization. No regiment from Massachusetts can point to a more gallant record than the Eleventh. From the first battle of Bull Run to the battle of Cold Harbor, this regiment has passed three years of eventful service in the campaigns in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. They brought with them the colors presented by the State, and the national banner, which they have proudly borne in many a battle. They left yesterday afternoon in the Fall River boat for home.

BANQUET TO THE NINTH REGIMENT.—The welcome banquet and reception in honor of the returned veterans of the Ninth Regiment of this City, by the ex-members of the regiment, will be given on Tuesday evening, at St. Nicholas Hotel. The Committee of Arrangements are F. W. FISHER, M. D., C. R. BRAINE, E. A. LANNING, W. H. DAVIES and G. S. KING. This entertainment will undoubtedly be worthy the occasion.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—About a dozen gentlemen assembled last evening, at the St. James Hotel, under the call of the Democratic National Men's Association of the United States. No business of importance was transacted.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE BOGERT CLUB.—The annual excursion of the Bogert Club to Fort Lee will take place on Tuesday next. The officers—PETER BOGART, President, and E. R. WUNDER, Secretary—extend a cordial invitation to all old residents of the City of New-York to be present.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN will speak at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening for the benefit of the suffering families of our volunteers.

The Cotton Question.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 10.

The recent falling off in the receipts at this port, and the marked advance in prices, imparts increased interest to the cotton question, in relation to the deliveries of the past season and the probable future supply. At the latest dates the total receipts at New-York since Sept. 1, amounted, in round numbers, to 225,800 bales, about 37 per cent. of which was from New-Orleans, by sea, and 63 per cent. from other sources, mostly by railroad and interior routes from the South and Southwest. The receipts at our own port have been as follows:

	1863-4. Bales.	1862-3. Bales.
Sept. 1 to Nov. 27	39,001	1,578
Week ending Dec. 4	1,458	210
Week ending Dec. 11	4,594	110
Week ending Dec. 18	3,020	112
Week ending Dec. 25	1,508	207
Week ending Jan. 1	2,003—12,589	185—725
Week ending Jan. 8	2,649	199
Week ending Jan. 15	957	171
Week ending Jan. 22	2,337	871
Week ending Jan. 29	2,986—8,732	590—1,831
Week ending Feb. 5	3,283	447
Week ending Feb. 12	3,713	362
Week ending Feb. 19	3,068	441
Week ending Feb. 26	4,242—12,502	786—2,036
Week ending March 4	3,409	328
Week ending March 11	3,802	285
Week ending March 18	4,286	1,083
Week ending March 25	2,513	287
Week ending April 1	2,808—16,809	495—2,417
Week ending April 8	1,614	96
Week ending April 15	2,158	329
Week ending April 22	3,842	270
Week ending April 29	2,775—10,389	340—1,035
Week ending May 6	5,966	1,163
Week ending May 13	3,691	2,911
Week ending May 20	1,982	2,098
Week ending May 27	1,361	1,875
Week ending June 3	1,146—13,146	407—8,454
Total	113,258	18,078

This 113,258 bales includes 647 in prize lists from Mobile, and 4,823 from Texas. The bulk or the remaining 106,788 bales is from Mississippi and Louisiana, most from the former. The exports comprise 106,803 bales, which including 139 to Great Britain, 3,790 to France, 162 to Italy, 145 to Mexico, 9,737 to Boston, 697 to Philadelphia and 92,113 to New-York.

One cannot look at the above figures without reflecting on the delusion under which the correspondents of the Northern press estimated the probable receipts from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi at from 200,000 to 250,000 bales from each. Wherefore, including the comparatively large receipts from Tennessee, and all the prizes captured from the Atlantic and Gulf ports, the total receipts at New-York, from all sources, up to the 28th ult., were less than the amount set down for Louisiana alone. In the meantime, the stock in this port has been reduced to about 8,000 bales, while at New-York, on the 27th, it was estimated at 25,000. It must not be overlooked that for some short time previous to the late heavy advance in New-York, the shipments from that port to Liverpool had been resumed to a sufficient extent to merit attention in connection with the question of supply.

With a diminished stock and discouraging prospects of any considerable increase for some time to come, it is not surprising that the market should be extremely sensitive, or that a market advance should result from apparently trivial causes. Prices are controlled both by the extent of the supply compared with the demand, and the currency question. Without any advance in gold, a reduction of the supply could hardly fail to be followed by a rise in prices; but when good advances, it indicates a depreciation in the value of paper money—the circulating medium—which inevitably increases and accelerates the rise. Both these elements have undoubtedly been active in causing the recent improvement in the New-York market; and it would be interesting, if it were in our power, to define their relative force. An advance predicated on the redundancy of the circulating medium may have no definite limit; but when caused by deficiency of supply, it is circumscribed by the falling off in consumption, which may be caused either by the inability of customers to pay the enhanced rates, or by the substitution of less expensive materials. The state of the trade, in relation to the last, is at variance with all former calculation on the subject. Reducing the current price to a specie standard, would give about 50c. per pound for middling, or fivefold its former value, which even the most sanguine cotton lord could hardly have anticipated a few years ago, without apprehending that it would result in the staple being superseded either by flax, wool, or silk, or by combinations of the three.

Vallandigham's Speech at Dayton—Threats and Menaces of What he will Do and What he is Prepared to Do.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

DAYTON, Thursday, June 16.

The great banished was serenaded to-night at eight o'clock. A crowd was gathered at the *Empire* office, through the efforts of a band, which proceeded to VALLANDIGHAM'S residence, raising a great dust and considerable noise. VALLANDIGHAM appeared on the roof of the porch-way, and was greeted with a series of demoniac yells. He said:

MY FRIENDS: I greet you to-night as you greet me, and I can truly say that from this demonstration it is evident you are determined to support those principles which I have advocated and have suffered for. To me, this demonstration was unexpected, and I appear only to make my renewed acknowledgement to you for this continued expression of kindly feeling.

This was a very good beginning, but Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did not adhere to his word, for he continued in a speech of nearly thirty minutes. He appeared, not to speak upon questions of politics, he said, nor to add to what he had said the day before. He went on, however, with some very incendiary remarks.

He had come back, he said, for the purpose of living at home with the wife of his bosom and his child, to live in his own home, from which he had been torn thirteen months before, and receiving in quiet the calls of his friends. There was sometaing refreshingly cool in the way which he argued to himself the devotion of his friends, and in the way it was swallowed. He did not expect to be again molested unless by men in this city, and the former scenes revived. "If this be done," he said, "*I warn them that the result will be such as, compared to it, the other was but dust in the scale.*"

He would make no threats, but he did not come from a foreign country without a deliberate calculation of the cause and the consequences, *and a deliberate preparation to meet them.* He could be taken, by any due civil process, by any crippled constable, but without that no force could do it. Three hundred men armed to the teeth, would not again find him in his house after the door had been battered down, but they would *find him the next day and not far off.* [Immense cheers] and if any military commander of the President were to undertake such an arrest, he warned him that in this town the persons and property of those instigating such a proceeding would be held as hostage. He should urge an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, so help him ever living Jehovah. He then reviewed his personal and political history, defying any person to show wherein he had merited the treatment he received. He again repeated that he desired no disturbance and believed there would be none. He did not believe there would be any attempt to arrest him again, but should there be, he repeated his warning, not, as he said, in a spirit of bravado, but to let his friends know that he and his friends were prepared for any emergency. This threat he several times repeated.

He then announced his intention of keeping his mouth closed until after the Democratic Convention at Chicago, when he would make his purpose known.

E. H.

GEN. LEE'S LANDS APPROPRIATELY CONSECRATED.—Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who commands the army of rebels, is fighting to enslave the black man. In view of this fact, a happy thought has occurred to the Secretary of War, which it gives us pleasure to record.

First—He ordered Col. GREELY to organize the Freedman's Village, for the protection of the black man and his family, upon the Arlington estate, belonging to the rebel Gen. LEE. That village is a success.

Second—He has himself recently selected a site, upon the same estate, for a national cemetery, for the burial of loyal soldiers who die in Virginia from wounds inflicted by LEE'S orders!

Gen. MEIGS has been directed to supervise the laying out of the grounds.—*Washington Republican, June 17.*

FROM GEN. HUNTER AND THE FIRST WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY.—Capt. MELVIN, of the First West Virginia Infantry, arrived in the city yesterday directly from Staunton, bringing with him a list of the casualties in his regiment during the recent fight at Piedmont, near Staunton. Capt. MELVIN was wounded by a shot in the right shoulder, which disabled him. The First Infantry were the first Union soldiers that ever entered the town, never before having been occupied by Union forces. Capt. MELVIN brings a rebel flag, captured in a cavalry charge by his regiment, which he yesterday presented to the Governor. The regimental flag of the First is riddled with bullets, and the gallant regiment should be presented with a new one at once.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, June 17.*

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer-Day—Everybody and Everything "Tight"—Mining—Scientific Prospecting—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 23, 1864.

Saturday (day before yesterday) was our "steamer-day," and that relic of antiquated humanity, "the oldest inhabitant," remembereth not one so "tight." The elderly gentleman quoted may have been so himself oft and frequently during the past two years, but tighter steamer-day he knoweth not of; and whence comes this tightness, say you—whence this "shortness?" There are several causes: Firstly, the large payments of duties for goods in bond, on the suspicion of the heavy tariff; a million and a half was taken out of the banks and withdrawn from circulation for this purpose, most of it funds that were available to the banks for loans. Secondly, the product of gold from the placer diggings is scarcely worth mentioning, against the usual large receipts from that source during the Spring months, when water is supposed to be abundant, but there has been no rain or not sufficient for mining purposes or for the well-doing of the crops. It was a very dry Winter, ditto Spring, and now there is no hope of water for the next six months. The crops will be light, our export trade will be light, and already the money market feels it. Thirdly, the high premium on gold has induced our merchants to anticipate their liabilities at the East and pay bills not due, while the profit on gold seemed to warrant it. The merchants are all in a healthy condition, their stocks are paid for and they owe nothing. Fourthly and lastly I hope, the coinage has not kept pace with the export of coin. The bankers have plenty of gold and silver bars, but no coin to spare. You can go down to the banking-house of DONAHUE, RALSTON & Co., almost any steamer morning, and walk over 15 feet square of gold and silver bricks in the rear office, the floor for that space being literally paved with them, and many a fellow, with a fortune under foot, begs for a thousand or two, which he don't always get. The fact is, the bankers have a hard time of it, being beset by people perfectly "good," who are anxious to borrow their money at 2 per cent. per month, and that little word "No" settles the business, sometimes the banker begging his customer to "draw it mild." I don't envy them their gains, for it is a constant pressure, and they have to refuse their best friends, and to let them down easy requires tact and smooth talk. The truth is, we want more capital in this country, ten times what we have, and there is no end to the money that can be loaned on good security. We want some of your surplus funds badly; but first you must convert green into yellow, for "greenbacks" are here only an article of merchandise, useful to pay freights, Federal taxes, and to send home to poor relations.

Mining stocks have depreciated somewhat under the pressure on the money market, as might be expected, Gould & Curry having changed hands at $4,000 per foot. Ophir, which seems afflicted with chronic bad management, dropped to $1,000, but has revived a little. The Gould & Curry paid their usual dividend of $125 per foot last month. The Ophir, their usual dividend also, just nothing per foot. It is a burning shame that it should be so, for their is no good reason for it, except general stupidity of the management extravagance and too much science. The superintendent, PALMER, is doubtless a competent person, educated to the business, but he is an Englishman, and I never knew an English or Scotch miner that did not work for the next generation. They will stick to old-fashioned notions in existence in the days of Noah, and if that early navigator's ark rested upon the extreme pinnacle of Mount Ararat and they wanted to find it, they would run a tunnel from the base to the centre of the mountain, then work up through a shaft till they struck it, whereas a Yankee would cut a path to it over the surface, find the ark and "wreck it," before science had hardly commenced.

Scientific mining never *has* paid in California; practical common sense, when brought into use, *has*. The Ophir abounds in the former, and is devoid of the latter. The Gould & Curry management is practical, and the result is—dividends. Some day the Ophir will fall into new hands, and then we may look for better things in its management. The trouble is, just now, that two or three men own largely a controlling interest, and the mine is necessarily managed according to *their* ideas, which are not always in accordance with economy and the article of common sense previously before mentioned; and it is no more than fair to say that PALMER is not responsible for their little deficiencies that way. The Gold Hill mines continue to pay their usual dividends. The Henderson & Grissam claim paid $1,300 to the foot last month, and promises so to do for a long time to come, as by their system of working in Gold Hill, a certain number of months' work is always visible before them. They sink a deep shaft, then run a "drift," and commence working up, consequently they see the mass before them, and can know to a cent almost its assay value. In all the Gold Hill mines a close calculation can be made of the profits for some months to come. We hear fabulous stories of the fortunes made by some of our San Francisco men who have taken mines to New-York in their trunks to sell. Dont be in a hurry, for there are a few more chances left. I know of a dozen or two preparing for your market, and I don't care if you have greenbacks by the acre or cord, you will have a chance to invest them. It is the old story, some are good and more are good for nothing. There will be a great time coming, not when dividends are paid, but when people begin to inquire why they are not—and that's the time when the laugh comes in. There is no necessity of saying you will probably be shocked at the iniquity of the times and rascalities of Californians generally. Won't you bear in mind that most of these "operations" were brought up and received their education in Wall-street? And, moreover, that your neighbors and acquaintances are helping it along? It is unfortunate that the tares cannot be selected and the wheat left; but you must take your chances, and if you get "bit," it is your own fault, for you can always get every particular in regard to any and every mine offered for sale in your market that pretends to a location in California, Nevada or Colorado. Our mines are not, however, *all* humbug; doubtless hundreds will be offered and guaranteed to be all the wildest imagination could picture, that either have simply a name without a location or are worthless. At the same time, there soon will be some valuable mines offered that it might pay *capitalists* to take hold of, but such are not judicious investments for men of small means who cannot afford to wait. We have not capital to develop one mine in a hundred properly, hence many that are valuable, or would be, if developed, are *almost* valueless to the owners for want of that capital. Such mines it would pay capitalists to take hold of. The best way is to send a competent man to investigate and examine, and be guided by his report. It don't require an intense amount of science or an experienced geological head to ascertain if the mine is there; if the people offering own it; if it is accessible; if it has been "prospected;" and a selection of the rock from its various openings subsequently assayed, will give a better idea of its merits than a "prospectus." While I, in common with this whole community, deprecate the influx of worthless mines into your market from California and its adjacent countries, we feel confidence in our ability to furnish good, sound investments for capital that will justify the attention of capitalists; and all we ask is to look well into the merits of what is offered before you invest, and the information can always be obtained from reliable sources here if you will have patience to wait; *ad interim*, keep your money in your pocket. And I will close this homily by giving a word of advice to men of small means, who are infected with the make-your-fourtune-in-a-minute-mania. No mine in California, or elsewhere, not developed and supplied with the requisite machinery, can be made to pay, by any amount of energy, money and perseverance, a dividend in less than twelve months from date of commenceing operations: and not then, unless well managed, and, as good management is about the scarcest article in the market, you had better give time for the trustees and officers to ascertain that they don't know anything; and, as some probably never will, or never can be made to know that fact, you had better allow twelve months additional for general stupidity, beside the money it costs to learn how not to do it. Men may be born equal—I think it should read equally stupid—and some remain in *statu quo*, just where the Lord left them—never gain upon it. Such people won't do for trustees of mining incorporations. You want smart, practical business men for directors, and some one man *who has worked mines*, and is a theoretical if not a practical mechanic, for superintendent; and such men are scarce here and difficult to find. Don't think because a man is a sharp financier in Wall-street that he can run a mine, any more than he could a steam engine. It will be better to invest in mines now developed, that have passed through the phase of incipient stupidity of its directors—in other words, you had better take hold where many have been obliged to let go, and profit by the experience which finished them. Above all things, remember that assessements are as sure to follow early investments as the sun to rise, and you had better keep a reserve fund to meet these Irish dividends; and, lastly, if you cannot afford to risk the money on the chances, don't invest in mines at all. I would mention, *en passant*, that a well-known and energetic San Francisco broker is about emigrating to Wall-street to establish himself, who will combine with his business an agency with his branch here—a sort of mining intelligence office—where the requisite information can be obtained in regard to all mining incorporations in California and elsewhere on the Pacific coast. The "party" can be quoted perfectly reliable.

Quite a fleet of clippers have arrived recently, and our wharves present a very lively appearance. Some of them have made quick passages, and some have not. The *J. S. Chapman*, for instance, was just a year from port to port. I heard a little rascal hail the Captain as she was hauling into the wharf: "I say, Captain, got a late York paper for a feller?" Capt. FLETCHER has succeeded in moving the *Aquila* from her bed of mud alongside the wharf to the flats, several hundred yards from her original position, and the probabilities are that she will be entirely discharged of the remaining cargo, including the *Comanche's* boilers, in a few weeks. The ship is perfectly worthless, having been eaten by worms.

Gen. SHIELDS returned to Mexico a few days since, to take charge of the "Consolacion" mine, said to be a very rich one—certainly a great consolation in his retirement that it is so.

I presume you have seen some mention in the papers of a wonderful bag of flour that has been going the rounds for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund. The flour was first donated by a firm at Austin, Reese River, and was put up at auction, and a little spirit of competition induced the people to bid high, and it was knocked down and put up again over and over, until a large sum was realized. It was then taken to Gold Hill and the same thing gone through with, and then to Virginia City, and up to last accounts it had netted for the Sanitary Fund $30,000 in coin, and the identical bag is now on the way here, to be put up at auction again, and finally to be shipped to New-York, to be placed in the Fair. It may be set down as the most successful self-raising flour ever known. The reverend President of the Christian Commission telegraphs us that he wants another hundred thousand for the Commission right away. There is such a thing as looking a gift horse in the mouth, and I don't think it will be a successful appeal; firstly, because the people here have done a great deal and exerted themselves to do what they have, and are willing to do what they can, but they want to be the judges of their ability to contribute, and don't want to be asked for it. I know some prominent men who have devoted much time and labor to this business, who are a little disgusted at this call—at a time, too, when every dollar is hard to raise in these tight times, especially as the receipts pouring into the treasury of the Commission about these days are heavy. I suppose it is rank heresy to question the acts of any officer of an association for such a worthy object; but I don't identify the object with the officers, who are open to criticism, and my advice is, don't be too greedy. We will do all we can, but let us do it our own way, and be the judges of the method and time of doing it. This community is laboring under a financial pressure just now, and it is no time to *force* charities upon its attention.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS continues to be delighted with us, and that ought to satisfy you that we are all right. The Doctor seems to have caught a dreadful cold recently and the nozzle of the BELLOWS is evidently very much stopped up, but he will thaw out.

We have had another earthquake, worse and more of it, which astonished the passengers just landed from the *Golden City*. They did not know what to make of such a reception, supposing it to be on their account. There were no ill effects noticeable, it having occurred just at sundown, nobody rushed forth *en brief* costume as would have been the case had it occurred in the night. Our earthquakes, although quite shocking, are no great shakes after all, and are getting very common.

How about that opera troupe? is it coming? We want one badly, and there's money in the operation, if judiciously managed. If somebody don't do it, I will take the responsibility myself soon, and here are my figures.

For a season of twelve nights, allow as expenses, tenor, (first-class,) $1,500; soprano, $1,500; contralto, $800; basso, $800; baritone, $800; total, $5,400. Rent of theatre, twelve nights, $600; advertising, $500; current expenses for chorus orchestra and all but principals, $6,000; conductor and scores, $500; grand total, $13,300—say $15,000. Receipts households at $1 50 per seat, $2,000; for twelve nights, $24,000. It will bear, however, a season of twenty-four nights (three or four performances per week,) at $2 per ticket, easy; and if the artists are *first-class*, a clap-trap auction or two of front seats, season tickets, &c.—but it is safe to say twenty-four nights, at $2 per ticket, which is $30,000; and then twelve nights, at $1 50; and then half a dozen benefits, six farewells, three or four "by special request," and one or two sanitary efforts, all counting up a very fair total of profit to a good manager. But woe to the man who brings us second or third rate artists. His profit lies in the quality of his music; and we don't want any more lager beer saloon prima donnas, for our Californians in New York run around a great deal, and will be likely to know them.

It must be borne in mind that the prices I put down for the articles are in gold coin, to which add the per centage, and the remuneration will probably be quite equal to what they can get anywhere; in fact, we don't take paper into consideration here, and always mean gold when we talk money. If MARETZEK or ULLMAN will try us once, they will find a music-appreciating community, willing to pay liberally for a good article, but bogus won't do—we read the papers, and some of us have heard people sing elsewhere. A fair chorus and orchestra can be had here, and a good leader; but they have not the scores of the new operas that we want to hear. If any one comes, let him expect to do something for his money, and bring first-class artists, if he would make it pay.

I heard Miss RITCHINGS practising at the Occidental last evening, in her parlor. She arrived by last steamer, and will appear at Maguire's Opera House next week; but she won't do much. She is not what we want; English opera solely won't do, and she can't sing well enough. I don't expect anything for my suggestions, (except a season ticket, of course,) and I hope some enterprising empresario will make a note on't, and come along soon—the sooner the better, for we are tired of Boston lights and surplus Primas from Chatham-street.

PODGERS.

The Downfall of the Rebellion—Shall There Be Conciliation—Letter from D. R. Goodloe, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be little doubt that the rebellion has passed the meridian of its power, that nearly every available man has been brought into the field, and that, after the present campaign is over, there must be a great and rapid decline in the amount of force it can array against the armies of the Union. Still its hosts have power to fight a great battle—perhaps a series of great battles—and to kill and wound tens of thousands of our Union soldiers; and though the armies of the rebellion should be overthrown and dispersed during the present campaign, the scattered fragments will still be able to keep up a guerrilla warfare for years, unless a large Union army is kept in the field, and perhaps in spite of such an army. If the overthrow of the Confederacy should be followed by the necessity of maintaining an army of two hundred thousand men to keep the peace, we must expect no diminution of the public debt, nor of taxation, during the life of the present generation.

It then becomes a question of the first importance for statesmen and patriots to consider, whether something may not be done to weaken the resolution of the rebels, to undermine the power of the implacable leaders, by conciliating the people, and thus to lay the foundation of a true and lasting peace, which shall not depend upon the strong arm of military force for its preservation.

In attempting to answer affirmatively this question of my own proposing, I will suggest nothing inconsistent with the admirable platform of principles recently adopted by the unconditional Union Convention at Baltimore. No man is more firmly convinced than I am of the necessity and duty of abolishing Slavery, and of making its reinstitution impossible, by a constitutional amendment. This is the first and great duty of the hour. But this being accomplished, it is not necessary to follow it up by confiscation of estates, or even by inflicting the just meed of punishment upon the guilty authors of the rebellion. If the effusion of blood can be stopped by the pardon of the whole band of leading conspirators, and by restoring to them all property rights, except to their slaves, in Heaven's name let it be done. The clemency will be more than justified—it is demanded by reason and humanity.

I know the proneness of men to exclaim against the idea of granting pardon to rebels who have brought such woes upon their country. But it must be remembered that they still have arms in their hands, that they have it in their power to continue the contest, and that the attempt to exterminate them would be attended, probably, with the loss of as many lives as have already been sacrificed—considerations which should soften the most inexorable champion of avenging justice, who, in his quiet home, far away from the horrors of the battle-field, holds the scales even poised, unswayed by pity for our own suffering heroes, or by mercy for the guilty and misguided foe.

The President has been much censured for offering amnesty and pardon to the rank and file of the rebel army, including officers of a lower grade than Brigadier-General. I think he would have been justified by the event, if he had gone further and offered pardon to all. He would have thus left the rebellion without an excuse, and without a necessity to any class. But by excepting the most influential classes from the pardon, that is to say, all army officers of the grade of General, and all civil officers, State and Confederate, high and low, he has only half done the work of sapping the foundations of the Confederacy by the exercise of his clemency. For those from whom all hope of restoration is withheld, are the most intelligent, the most widely connected and most influential in the South. They will not be abandoned by the masses, and thus the war would be continued from mere desperation by these men, if for no other motive.

The present time would seem to be peculiarly auspicious for the offer of a general amnesty. Let it be known that the rebels, high and low, will be pardoned, that they will be permitted to retain whatever property they have left, except slaves, and the declaration could not fail to unnerve the resolution of the leaders, by predisposing the people to peace.

The South has been rendered universally bankrupt by the war. Every family has been brought to extreme want of one kind or another. Rich and poor have been reduced to a common level, and have been compelled to subsist upon the bare necessaries of life. They are conscious that the institution of Slavery is broken down, even though they should gain their independence, and they would gladly save what they can from the wreck of their fortunes. There is an immense quantity of cotton on hand in the South, amounting, doubtless, to a full year's crop; and if we allow for a very great fall in price, in consequence of bringing it at once into market, the long deprivation of the markets of the world would still insure for it, taking into view the inflation of the currency, three ordinary prices, or something like fifteen hundred millions of dollars. This would at once put the South on its feet again. It would furnish abundant means to begin the cultivation of the plantations with free labor, and it would at the same time furnish a market for Northern merchandise such as has never been heretofore known. The area for the circulation of United States currency would be nearly doubled, as it would completely take the place of Southern paper of every kind, the effect of which would be greatly to enhance its value.

As preliminary to these offers of pardon, it would be necessary to demand the complete abandonment of the Confederacy, and the surrender of all its military and naval armaments, and other property to the Government, except provisions and supplies which have been taken from the people without due compensation. It would also become necessary to require a reorganization of the rebel State Governments, on the basis of absolute freedom for all classes; and to exclude certain leaders from all participation in public affairs for a time, until they give evidence of sincere repentance.

By the concessions here proposed of a restoration of property rights, the Government will lose nothing. The cotton and everything perishable they will burn rather than see it fall into the hands of the Government, and whether the real estate is forfeited for life or forever, the Government will never realize from that source money enough to pay the expenses of the war for one month. Confiscations will only be fruitful of frauds, cruelties, peculations and endless strifes, like those which exist in Ireland between the purchasers or grantees of forfeited estates anp the natives; while the Government will only reap a harvest of seditions to suppress, at the cost of millions. This root of bitterness should never be allowed to have a place in American soil. All history proves it to be evil, and evil continually.

Another argument in favor of the lenient policy here recommended, is supplied by the duty we owe to the black race. It will be impossible to provide for the wants of four millions of people by any Government machinery. Legislation should encourage them to take care of themselves, and this will be best done by enabling the white people of the South to employ and pay them fair wages. If a farm were given to each negro family, in the present ignorant condition of the race, they would be cheated out of it in five years. Let the slaves work out their own salvation, and then they will stand on a firm footing. Let them know that they must work for a living, and depend on themselves; meanwhile let every pains be taken to educate and improve them intellectually and morally. And above all, let everything consistent with honor and principle be done to put the Southern people in a good humor, if not for their sakes, for that of the innocent negroes.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

Gen. Fremont's Sacrifices for the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been reading, for the first time, Gen. FREMONT'S letter of acceptance of his nomination, and although it might form the thesis for a long communication, I desire to say a few words only upon a single point.

The General says *inter alica*, "I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service."

I desire to suggest to the General two or three sources of consolation in his trials. As a patriotic man, he is, doubtless, willing to make sacrifices, even though they may be painful, for the good of the country, and it ought to be a sweet solace to him to know that this sacrifice, which gave him pain, afforded relief to everybody else.

Some fifty years ago, one Saturday evening, in a quiet country town of New-England, JOHN MORSE, a member of an orthodox church in which HENRY JONES was deacon, was lying at the point of death. His religious character for purity and consistency bore a striking analogy to Gen. FREMONT'S character for political consistency and integrity.

Deacon JONES called to hold a little conversation in regard to his state of mind, in view of approaching dissolution—to learn whether he desired the prayers of the church on the morrow. The following is the reported substance of the interview:

Deacon JONES—Brother BROWN, I have called to see you a moment, and, as I learn the doctor has told you you can live but a short time, I want to know whether you feel resigned to die, and if you would like the prayers of the church to-morrow, that you may be fully prepared and willing to depart.

JONES—Well, Deacon, it is hard to die, and when I think of it, it gives me pain, and I feel as if I was making a sacrifice; but I hope I shall feel willing to die, and I believe I do.

Deacon JONES—Brother BROWN, I am glad to hear that, because, so far as I know, all the neighbors and brethren are *entirely willing to have it so, as it will be a great relief to the Church.* We will pray for it to-morrow.

Gen. FREMONT may learn a lesson about resignation from HENRY BROWN and Deacon JONES.

But it is unjust for the General to complain of his fruitless effort to obtain military employment. He should again be willing to sacrifice himself for the public good. The truth is, the country could not *afford* to give him employment. It could perhaps afford to give him his pay from the Treasury, and to support his staff, on condition that he should *do nothing*; but to repeat the campaign which sacrificed the gallant LYON—to renew the reckless expenditure which disgraced the military administration of the Department of the West—this the Government could not afford, and Gen. FREMONT should submit gracefully to the exigences of the public service.

The pay saved to the Treasury will be a full compensation for allowing to the General that "liberty of speech" which he says he has regained by his resignation. Unless his speech is more dangerous to the Union cause than his sword has ever proved to the rebel arms, the country may yet be safe. *Nous verrons.*

H. W. D.

The Alleged Frauds in Navy Contracts.

No. 82 FRANKLIN-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The statements in your paper of this date that the Navy Department has failed in the case of SCOFIELD to establish direct fraud to any considerable extent, and that "larger profits are every day made in honest trade with the public" than appear to have been charged by the contractors to the Government, are erroneous. The prosecution *has* established the existence of such a stupendous system of swindling, as I think finds no parallel in the dealings of citizens with any European Government and no precedent in our own history. I do not know what would be considered the profits of "honest trade" between men, but certainly it is not the general rule for buyers to pay venders from *one thousand to fifteen hundred per cent.* more than articles cost—as the books of some of these naval contractors show them to have charged the Government; nor is it very common for an honest merchant to sell the commonest and most worthless kinds of horse fat or elephant oil for pure winter-strained sperm; nor to furnish for pure spirits of turpentine a liquid whose ingredients cost at present prices one-eighth as much as fine spirits. I tell you, Sir, that there exists a large class of men who, for the sake of making themselves rich, have taken advantage of the present confusion of our affairs, and robbed the country to the extent of many millions of dollars in the most shameless way. They have put our cavalry on diseased horses, armed them with sheet-iron sabres, and pistols that would not revolve; given our infantry arms that would not shoot, our artillery powder that would not burn; supplied the navy with worthless iron for boilers, with pot metal for armor, with worm-eaten timber for hulls, and fittings for ships of such a quality that no merchants with any sense of shame would dare to palm them upon his private customer. Fault has been found with the Secretaries of War and the Navy, that they have not exposed and punished these scoundrels, but it must be remembered that the wealth corruptly gained by the contractors has been freely used to bribe clerks, inspectors, agents, and other subordinates, to conceal the facts from the heads of departments. I do not recall an instance where I have brought a case of this kind to their notice, but it has been taken up and thoroughly prosecuted. The Secretary of War stood by me for eighteen long months while I was following up SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, and has meanwhile punished D'UTASSY, FISH, BLACK and a score of others in the most summary manner. The Secretary of the Navy was no sooner apprised of the system of swindling which SCOFIELD and his associates were practicing, than he adopted at once the measures necessary to break it up. It is the fault of citizens, who know of the existence of frauds, but give no word of warning, that more convictions under the act of Congress and the laws martial are not had.

So far as the case of SCOFIELD is concerned, I respectfully suggest that you and the public had better suspend judgment until the findings and sentence of the court are published.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. OLCOTT,
Special Com'r. War and Navy Dep't's.

Patriotism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In all the exertions of the ladies in getting up the great Sanitary Fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, we have only began to show our love for our country and our fathers and brothers who are facing the cannon's mouth and the rebel traitors. We are yet ready to sacrifice even more, tenfold, if the way to benefit our country is plain. We admire and adopt the resolution of the Women's Patriotic Association, and recommend to every mother, sister and daughter in this land, to deny themselves every article imported while the war lasts, and this rule should be kept strictly until *gold* does not command over ten per cent. The object of this combination on the part of the ladies is so praiseworthy, that they should be sustained by every American manufacturer. Manufacturers should contribute to the necessary expenses of this association. There are many such who have not given it a thought.

We suggest the propriety of purchasing only such goods as are produced in this country, in the following articles: Hats, shawls, silks, shoes, (not French patent leather,) combs, brushes, fans, corsets, skirts, knives, watches, guns, musical instruments, parlor ornaments, and many other American products, which quite equal any article of the kind imported.

If through the columns of the TIMES, ever vigilant for the right, you will call upon the industrious manufacturers of the City and country to sustain the noble enterprise substantially, there is no doubt that it will yet work such a revolution in the demand for home articles that the Wall-street speculator will conclude that the power of patriotic women is great. We are ready to deny ourselves. Let the good work go on, and our country will be saved, and the inflated prices of everything very much diminished. This work should be seconded by the gentlemen by abstaining from the use of foreign liquors, segars, fruit, &c. It matters not whether we or they wear a *fly* as an association badge. Let all study economy and each one strive to put in a mite to save our glorious home of the brave and land of the free.

JENNIE.

Information Wanted.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 13th instant you publish a long list of wounded soldiers from the Eighteenth Corps as being in hospitals. Is it not possible to obtain the *precise* hospital in which these wounded are located? The writer has two nephews mentioned in the list, but is unable to do anything for them or to advise their parents, who reside in Oswego County, in regard to them, but would endeavor personally or by patental sympathy to alleviate their distresses. If you can aid, through the influence of the TIMES, in locating these wounded heroes, the thanks of sympathizing friends would be expressed to you.

Very truly yours,

A. A. WIMPLE.

[The wounded, whose names were given in the report spoken of, were "*admitted to hospitals in the field*," and have probably ere this reached hospitals in Washington or Alexandria.—ED. TIMES.]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

DIED.

COLES.—On Thursday, June 16, at his residence, 120th-st., near 2d-av., Harlem, EDMUND G., son of the late Joseph Coles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COOK.—On Saturday, June 18, ISRAEL COOK, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son-in-law, Charles Denison, are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 50 West 19th st.

GREENE.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, June 18, WILLIE, youngest child of John L. and M. Louise Greene, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, June 17, DEBORAH, wife of Joseph Robinson, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 387.—June 18, 1864.
44, 65, 78, 12, 10, 26, 40, 75, 31, 11, 22, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 388.—June 18, 1864.
3, 8, 20, 66, 61, 78, 25, 49, 23, 75, 56, 64, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 291.—June 18, 1864.
15, 36, 57, 14, 22, 10, 27, 48, 37, 26, 5, 21.
CLASS 292.—June 18, 1864.
75, 31, 78, 13, 25, 5, 39, 69, 68, 28, 2, 28, 76.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED BY
GEORGE B. BROWNE,
No. 16 John-st.,
Up stairs.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "RIOT Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, the 27th of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 396 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 17, 1864.

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES,
$2 PER POUND.
And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at
J. S. BARNES', No. 702 Broadway.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 14TH-st. and 7th-av.—Anniversary service. This church will commemorate the Eighth Anniversary of its dedication, likewise of the entire extinguishment of its debts, on SABBATH, June 19. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, Pastor, will deliver two historical discourses in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. The old members and associates of this church when in Vestry-st., or otherwise, are affectionately invited to be present with us on this occasion.

CHRISTIAN UNION—THREE SERVICES SUNDAY EVENING.—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach the 23d sermon in Rev. Peter Stryker's Church, 34th st., near 8th-av., at 8 P. M. Subject—*Power of a United Church against Rationalism.* This sermon traverses Dr. Dix's discourse. Rev. Dr. CROOKS, Editor of the *Methodist*, will preach for Dr. Burchard at 7¾, 13th-st., near 7th-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle, 6th-av., near 34th-st., on *Things Possible and Impossible in Christian Unity*, at 7¾ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.—Interesting services will take place to-morrow, to which the friends and former members of the church are affectionately and earnestly invited. Bishop JANES will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, Presiding Elder, at 7¾ o'clock, P. M. Several former Pastors and members will be present and take part in a reunion service at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—MEETING FOR the benefit of the needy families of our Volunteers, SUNDAY EVENING, in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, Union-square. Addresses by Rev. T. B. MERWIN, U. S. A.; Gen. SCROGGS, direct from the scenes of war, and others. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN will also speak on the same subject at the Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES—Preaching SABBATH, 19th inst., in Church corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. FRANK JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also preaching in church corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening, by Rev. Dr. HODGE. All are invited to come. Seats free.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, Rector of Zion Church, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 19. Services in this church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats will be provided for all who wish to attend either service.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at the 7¾, 10½ and 3½ services, the latter being for deaf-mutes. The Rev. EDWARD GOODRIDGE will preach at the 7¾ evening service. The communion will be administered at the early service.

REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor of the Amity-st. Baptist Church, will repeat, by request, the Jubilee Sermon recently delivered in Philadelphia before the Missionary Union, on SABBATH MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, on *The Nature and Ownership of the Church*; and at 7½ P. M., on *The Duty of the Rich to the Cause of Religion.* Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on the great *Life Theme and Christ's Coming Kingdom*, are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Episcopal, 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Divine services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, the second sermon on *The Parable of the Sower.*

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH at 7½ o'clock P. M. TO-DAY in the First-place M. E. Church, Summit, corner Henry-st., Brooklyn. He will also address the Sunday School Missionary Society at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 10½ o'clock in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. A. S. HUNT.

SERVICE FOR MUTES.—REV. DR. GALLAUDET will interpret the service and sermon at St. Peter's Church, (State-street, near Bond,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY evening, for the benefit of the deaf and dumb in that city. Service at 8 P. M.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet for special business, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 M., at the rooms of the A. B. C. F. M., Bible House, Astor-place, New-York. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) June 19, at 10½ in the Morning, and 7¾ in the Evening. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. B. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING: *The Last Great Conflict of the Nations, &c.* Services at 7¾ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7¾. Prayer meeting at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. PORTER, D. D., and EVENING, at 7¾, by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. BACHE. General Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

WEST 25TH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, Pastor.)—Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Townsend-street, Belfast, Ireland, will preach in this church on SABBATH EVENING, June 12. Services commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE New-York University Young Men's Christian Association, will be preached by the Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., SUNDAY EVENING, in the Rev. Dr. RICE'S church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon: *Paul's Preaching.* Of the evening: *Parents.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place.—The Rev. SAMUEL D. HINMAN, Missionary to the Dacotah Indians, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; services at 10½, 4 and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—THE Rev. J. MATTHEWS, from Utica, will preach in the hall corner of Hudson and Christopher sts. on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor; services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. At 3½ o'clock P. M. the pastor will preach a sermon to the Sabbath School.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, June 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the afternoon.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—THE Prophet Snow will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Impending Great Conflagration.* Seats free, and strangers invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and S. S. Mission-meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH—WEST SEVENTEENTH-st., near 6th-av. Services LORD'S DAY, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Elder A. N. GILBERT, of Morrisania.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, June 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. DR. WESTON, of Trinity Parish, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, June 19. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 19th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry—services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. B. OTHEMAN.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. S. T. LATHROP, of Bridgeport, Conn., preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. A. H. HEATH WILL PREACH IN the Free-will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our foreign files which were received at a late hour Monday night, furnish us the following extracts:

THE RECENT SALE OF THE LAIRD RAMS.

THE TIMES ON THE PURCHASE.

From the London Times, May 31.

The stroke of a pen across a slip of paper conveyed these famous ships, with all their liabilities and engagements, to the possession of Her Britannic Majesty and condemned them to a life of rotting and repairing, pulling to pieces and patching up, a slow decay and an inglorious death in one of Her Majesty's dock-yards, without having once crushed in the flank of a hapless foe.

This is a quick and easy solution of a great difficulty. The impatient public, always looking forward and asking, "What next," has been taken aback by the discovery that nothing now is coming, and half a dozen careers, fortunes, controversies, and suits have been capped by an extinguisher. A whole illumination, not to say a possible conflagration, has been put out. The rams are now as dark as their hundreds of brethren lying in ordinary, waiting for some possible resurrection to the light of day. Even after the announcement last week there was a lingering hope the fire might break out in some form or other. It was hoped that Her Majesty's Government might be found to have compounded felony, or might be still liable to costs for the seizure. But the previous proceedings, hostile enough in effect, were only against the innocent rams, not against their owners, while, by the possession of the vessels, the new owners inherited themselves any possible claims in respect of the seizure. The purchase is comprehensive and conclusive. For £200,000, it appears, Government has become possessed of two tremendous engines which we most devoutly hope, and most certainly expect, it will never have the least occasion for. But, though this concludes everything as between Government and the Federals, the Confederates and Mr. LAIRD, it leaves Parliamentary speakers something to say still. Is not the precedent dangerous? Will not men now build all sorts of infernal devices on the speculation that if no belligerent will take them our own Government will? How that may be we know not, but England may congratulate itself on the possession of private ship-building yards capable of turning out such monsters of the deep, even without an immediate demand, and with the purchaser yet to present himself. The possession of such yards is worth far more than the possession of the ships themselves, for the ships may be destroyed or wrecked, but the yards will remain, and will always be capable of repairing our losses.

The stoppage of these rams, first by mere force, then by quiet purchase, is all that we have been able to do in the inforcement of neutrality. It is a strange comment on neutrality laws that all we can do, whether by stretch of authority or by good management, reaches only the least offensive and most purely defensive munition of war. We cannot prevent the emigration and practical enlistment of men, or the sale of instruments of destruction of all kinds, great and small, or the sale of fast ships easily convertible into cruisers. All that we can prevent is the sale of ships meant to act on you the defensive for the protection of ports. The Federals, it appears, may have procured from us every ship, every man, every gun, every shot and shell, every ounce of powder, every cutlas employed in blockading a Confederate port; but if the Confederates want the means of sallying forth and sinking the foe at their gates they must not come to this country. The ram is only a floating fortification. It is incapable of a long voyage, or even of blockade duty. It can only just do, as it were, militia work, and make an occasional sally against a beleaguring host. Yet this comparatively harmless engine, which cannot take the initiative, and which meets the active operations of war with a simple negative, is the only thing we succeed in withholding from the belligerents. With the state of the law we quarrel not. We can only submit. But it is, to say the least, paradoxical, and we look to time to readjust the law to common sense.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

NUPTIALS OF THE COUNT DE PARIS.

From the London Times, June 1.

Yesterday LOUIS PHILIPPE ALBERT D'ORLEANS, Comte de Paris, the eldest hope of the Orleans family, was married to his first cousin, the Princess ISABELLA of Spain, in the presence of a most illustrious company, including not only English nobility and foreign Ambassadors, but many of the representatives of the old historic names of France who still adhere in loyalty and hope to the fallen fortunes of the Orleans dynasty. The marriage was celebrated in the pretty little Roman Catholic chapel at Kingston, where the Duc DE CHARTRES was married last year, and where many members of the late Royal family of France usually attend the service of their faith.

As was to be expected, the marriage at Kingston yesterday was made a gala day for all the country round. The little church is not capable of accommodating very many. Certainly, if it were twice the size, it would not have held all who were anxious to be present on this solemn occasion. It was, however, so arranged that it could contain those who were invited to the wedding—some hundred or more illustrious guests; but this was all. The less distinguished spectators—made up pretty equally with regard to numbers of French ladies and gentlemen, and ladies and gentlemen of the surrounding neighborhood—were accommodated under a long, handsome portico awning, draped with crimson, which had been erected for the occasion, and which led from the carriage-road into the porch of the little church. Every part of this portico was early thronged, so that there was scarcely room even for the beautifully-dressed children who were placed on either side with baskets of flowers to strew under the feet of the young bride and bridegroom. The chapel inside was very prettily decorated, and so as to correspond with the simple but effective details of its architecture. In front of the altar were two *priedieux* for the royal bride and bridegroom; immediately behind them two chairs of state, one for the mother of the young bride, MARIE LOUISE FERNANDE, Duchess de Montpensier, and sister of the Queen of Spain; the other seat for the venerable MARIE AMELIE, the last Queen of the French, who was that day to leave her habitual seclusion and sanctify by her presence the union of her grandchildren.

The ceremony was fixed to take place at 10:30, and of course, therefore, much before that time those honored with invitations to the chapel began to take their places. Among others were the Spanish Minister and Madame Comyn, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Italian Minister, the Austrian Ambassador and Madame Apponyi, the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff, the Bavarian Minister, the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradie, the Saxon Minister, His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Earl and Countess Russell, Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, Prince Philip of Würtemberg, the Princess Amélie de Coburg, the Prince Auguste de Saxe-Coburg, Lord and Lady Stanley, of Alderley, General and Lady Alice Peel, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Foley, Earl St. Germans, the Baron Marochetti, Lady Waldegrave, &c. With these guests were mingled members of the French and Spanish aristocracy. There were the Duc de Penthievre, Mlle. d'Harcourt, the Marquise de Chanaleilles, Mme. Roblis and the Princess de Mercedes, Col. Vilarde, M. Fauvel, M. Hebert, M. de la Tour, the Comte de Montesquiou, Mme. de Lisboa, Comtesse de Coeffier, Marquise de Cela, M. Cajijos, Mme. Nallejo, Col. Sanchez, Mlle. Bernard, Marquis de Moscoros, Mme. de Parquet, Mlle. D'Ivry, and many others.

Most of the guests had taken their places before any of the immediate members of the late royal family had arrived, and before they came Dr. Grant, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, wearing his episcopal robes and mitre, moved down to the church porch to receive them. Dr. Grant was attended by Rev. Mr. Daniell, his Vicar-General, and Rev. Canon Holdstock. M. l'Abbé Vasseur bore the mitre, and Rev. Pierre Mailly, Chanoine d'Arras carried the Crozier. At the ceremony itself the Bishop was assisted by Rev. l'Abbé Toursel, French chaplain, and l'Abbé Juelle, chaplain to Queen Amélie. Soon after the arrival of the Bishop at the porch, Gaston d'Orleans, Count d'Eu, and Philippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Alençon, the sons of the Duc de Nemours, arrived with their sisters, the Princesses Marguerite and Blanche, and at once took their places near the altar. They were followed soon after by the Prince de Condé, son of the Duc d'Aumale, and then by the Princess Christine, the sister of the bride—for there were no bridesmaids on this occasion. The Prince and Princess de Joinville with the Duc de Nemours and the Duc d'Aumale followed almost directly, the Duchess d'Aumale being prevented by indisposition from being present. And now the little church was quite full and glowed on all sides with the rich colors of the ladies' dresses. It was easy by costume alone to distinguish between the English and the foreign guests. The French and Spanish noblemen were all in evening dress, while our countrymen, on the contrary, followed the custom usual here at such ceremonies, and were plain morning costume. Nor was the difference much less marked with the fair portions of the assemblage—the French ladies generally wearing massive silks and costly shawls, while those of England were attired in those beautiful airy, gossamer-like toilettes of the lightest possible fabric and color, which to our notion are more suited than mere richness to such occasions. Just after half-past 10 loud cheering was heard from without, and there was a long pause of expectation, which was broken at last as, leaning on the arm of a tall, fair young man, a venerable lady came slowly up the church, and all rose and bowed low as they recognized in the aged and feeble Queen the careworn features of MARIE AMELIE, the widow of LOUIS PHILIPPE. There was a feeling of emotion almost amounting to awe, with which the queenly relic of a bygone age and time, this living witness and actor amid events for which we of this generation have to read history, was regarded. The young man who supported her tenderly as she advanced up the church, bowing with queenly self-possession to the reverences of those around, was the bridegroom, her grandson, the Count de Paris. Though twenty-six years of age, he looks two or three years younger, which is, perhaps, owing to his fair complexion and light flaxen hair. Certainly he would be counted fair even among Englishmen, and his light moustache and open large blue eyes remind one more of our own royal family than the Prince of the House of Orleans. Almost immediately following came the bride. She was clad in pure white, a soft airy dress resembling a bloom of white flowers, while the massive lace veil which was over her bridal wreath was turned back from her face, and hung like a train behind. She moved with a simple dignity that was inexpressibly charming, and her fine delicate features at once reminded the spectator of the profile of the Princess of Wales. It may have been that the same manner of wearing the hair suggested this fanciful idea of the strong resemblance, but the impression at least seemed general, in spite of the young bride's dark hair, Spanish eyes, and pale, delicate complexion, such as is sometimes, though rarely, seen among the blondes of Southern France.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier followed the bride, with the Duke and Duchess de Chartres. Immediately on arriving at the altar, the Prince and Princess occupied their *prie-dieux*, with the Queen Mother sitting behind her grandson, and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier sitting behind their daughter. Before commencing the service, Bishop Grant, amid deep silence, addressed the Prince and Princess in French.

The service then proceeded according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, a ritual which is almost entirely word for word with that of the Church of England. When that part of the service came at which the Bishop asked the Prince, "Louis Philippe Albert D'Orleans, voulez-vous prendre Marie Isabelle Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louise Fernande, içi présente, pour votre légitime épouse?" &c., the Prince turned and bowed to the Queen-Mother for the consent, which was given to him with a kindly smile and bow before he turned and answered "Je le veux." In the same manner the Princess turned to receive the approbation of her parents and of the Queen-Mother also before she too answered in the affirmative clearly and distinctly. When these all-important answers were given, loudly, so that all could hear, when, according to Roman Catholic custom, the bridegroom had given the bride the gold and silver coin, typical of the worldly goods with which he endowed her, the ceremony was finished with a blessing, and the now Prince and Princess d'Orleans retired to the sacristy to sign the register. It was witnessed by the Duke de Montpensier, the Duke de Chartres and the Spanish Minister only.

On their return to the chapel Bishop Grant celebrated low mass, which occupied but a short time, and when the benediction was given Prince Louis and the Princess Isabelle d'Orleans returned down the chapel and entered their carriage, amid such cheering, and firing of cannon, and ringing of bells as has seldom before disturbed the quiet town of Kingston.

MARRIAGE OF LORD DERBY'S SON.

From the Liverpool Courier, June 1.

Yesterday morning the marriage of Lady CONSTANCE VILLIERS with Hon. FREDERICK STANLEY was solemnized at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London. Long before the hour the Grenadier Guards lined the entrance to the church, and the galleries and other parts of the church were crowded with elegantly dressed ladies.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Hon. FRED. STANLEY left St. James'-square, accompanied by his best man, Col. THOMAS HENRY PAKENHAM, M. P. The bride, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, followed immediately afterward, and proceeded to the communion table.

The bride was magnificently attired in white silk and Brussels lace. The head-dress consisted of white roses, white lilacs, orange blossom flowers, and a large square Brussels lace veil. The bridesmaids were attired in white tarlatan, trimmed with black silk.

The service was performed by Rev. Hon. E. GRIMSTONE, M. A., assisted by Rev. Hon. ROBERT LIDDELL, M. A., incumbent, the bride being given away by her father. At the conclusion of the ceremony the marriage was attested in the presence of the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Dudley, Lord Stanley, Lord Rokeby, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Earl and Countess of Craven, Lord and Lady Folkestone, and about 100 of the nobility. A grand *déjeûner* was given by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at Grosvenor-crescent. In the afternoon the newly-married pair left for Grove-park, Watford, en route for the continent.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY SITUATION.

From the London Times, May 30.

From Spottsylvania, where Gen. LEE is posted, to Richmond, there are nearly 50 miles of the same difficult country to pass through. The task appears more formidable to professional soldiers than to civilians. The least exultant of the New-York journals, is the exclusively military paper, the *Army and Navy Journal*, describes the whole of the recent operations as calmly as if they were so many scientific problems. After stating the loss of the Federal troops, it says, "Very little arithmetic is requir d to estimate the length of time during which our army will be capable of supporting an offensive campaign without further reinforcements, especially if there be intrenched cities, like Petersburgh and Richmond, to capture. Such reinforcements as are available at the moment Gen. GRANT is now receiving, and is waiting, in fact, till he does receive them. But what is implied by the military writer is, the necessity for new levies of men. The public must have arrived at a similar conviction, and it was no doubt to excite this unpleasant anticipation to some expression of discontent, that the bold and unprincipled forgery of a proclamation by Mr. LINCOLN was published in New-York.

After all the fighting from point to point, through the belt of Virginia wilderness, the relative positions of the two armies are clear enough. LEE holds the lines he has selected to the north of Spottsylvania Court-house, and the Federals, by fatigue and exhaustion, appear to be greatly in the state described by the familiar phrase, "beaten to a stand-still." The loss of the Confederates must have been very heavy, though we have no account of it, except from the Federal side. Spottsylvania is on the high road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, and to the north of the little town the hostile armies lie encamped. There is a pause in the main action of the war, but beyond the interval the prospects of the invading army are sufficiently gloomy. As one Federal report says, dating from headquarters, "We have fought, manœuvred and massed; we have delivered bloody battles; we have withstood the assaults of a desperate foe, and we have driven him from strong and elaborately prepared positions; but he still confronts us. Vital still in all his parts, he will not, save with annihilation, die." There is the difficulty. The spirit in which the war has been carried on has made the resistance of the South fierce and desperate. The North might cease from its efforts to conquer the Confederacy to-morrow and feel little of the struggle but the losses it has involved. But for the South to yield would be social ruin, more extensive than the most protracted war can produce. The army of the South reflects the feeling and temper of the population more fully than the troops of the North, as these are drawn more largely from the European immigration; and this difference must soon begin to tell on the relative military strength of the rival Powers, if it is not already visible in the desperate resistance to this last Northern invasion.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

From the Liverpool Post, June 4.

The vast interests subsisting between Great Britain and the North American Continent demand that every possible and practical means should be taken to establish telegraphic communication between the old world and the new. Hitherto private enterprise has failed to accomplish the much-desired bond, and it is worth consideration whether the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America should not jointly take the matter in hand. In the meantime, a scheme is on foot for the establishment of the Ocean Telegraph Company, whose object is to raise a capital of £720,000, in shares of £20 each. The chairman of the company is Rear-Admiral ELLIOTT, and with him are associated as directors, Capt. the Hon. James Drummond, C. B., Capt. Sir J. C. D. Hay, Bart, M. P., the Hon. William Napier, and Messrs. Wm. Rowett, Lightly Simpson, James Spence, Wm. Vivian, and other gentlemen of eminence. Mr. Rowett has obtained from the French Government a concession, ratified last week by the Chamber of Deputies, for a telegraphic line from France to the United States. The concession has been obtained under a convention by which English companies are now recognized, and can exercise all their rights throughout the French dominions. The proposals of the Ocean Telegraph Company were brought before the mercantile world of Liverpool on Wednesday by Mr. ROWETT, one of the directors, who explained the scheme in the Underwriters' Rooms. That a telegraphic cable can be laid across the Atlantic has been demonstrated, and that when laid communications can be sent through it, is certain. The great difficulty hitherto has been in securing the right sort of cable, and this point has been one of anxious consideration with the board of directors, and they believe that at last the problem has been solved. They propose to lay down a cable about one inch in diameter. There will be only one copper conductor, and this is proposed to be bedded in virgin India-rubber. Heretofore the wires have been bedded in India-rubber, which had been manufactured for the purpose, and into which, of necessity, many earthy impurities crept. These were acted upon by the sea water, and the result was that the water got to the wire; and as water is a conductor of electricity, the electric fluid of course escaped, and there was imperfect insulation. Mr. ROWETT thinks that vital point has been solved. The wire imbedded in virgin India-rubber is to be covered with rope made of the best hemp, prepared with a compound invented by Mr. ROWETT, for the purpose of rendering it incapable of fouling or of rotting. This power was imparted to it by a solution, the composition of which was known only to the inventor. In proof of the efficiency of this method, Captain ROWETT read the following letter from Admiral ELLIOTT, R. N.:—

H. M. DOCK-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, 28th May, 1864.

"I am glad to inform you that the piece of hemp rope dipped in your preserving and anti-fouling solution was taken up yesterday with ten other specimens of hempen rope prepared by other means, and all of which had been under water for twelve months in the foulest place in the harbor, and your specimen is reported by the officers as a most perfect result—showing no signs of deterioration or decay, loss of strength, or the slightest fouling, while the others were more or less destroyed by worms, rotten, and foul with slime, weed, and barnacles. Nothing can be more conclusive than this trial has been, and I congratulate you on the result. A detailed report will be forwarded to the Admiral, and I will ask permission to send you a copy. G. ELLIOTT."

Capt. ROWETT expressed his belief that the contractile power of the hemp would prevent any tension upon the electric conductor, while the preservative solution would protect the hemp from any injurious influences, both on board ship and in the water. It is proposed to lay the cable from Brest to Cape Finisterre, a distance of 360 miles; thence to Terceira, in the Azores, 780 miles; Terceira to Flores, or the Azores, and thence to the southern point of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, where, after a distance of 800 miles, it will rest in 107 fathoms of water. From the point of the bank the cable will run in comparatively shallow water a distance of 300 miles to the Island of St. Pierre Micquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland. The line can be continued to Cape Breton, and the total distance will then be 2,300 miles. It is estimated that the cable will cost £150 a mile, and that the line can be completed and opened for traffic for £400,000. The French Government have attached to the concession a liberal grant from the Public Exchequer, and there is, therefore, every reason why this scheme should receive full inquiry at the hands of practical men and capitalists.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE TORIES.

The London *Herald*, the bitterest and most unscrupulous of the Tory organs in England, has a leader upon the speech delivered in this City by WENDELL PHILLIPS, May 10. It says: Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has roused himself from the death-like lethargy of the enchanted ground; whatever may be his ultimate course of action, it is clear that his judgment is no longer the slave of those passions and prejudices which influence the Northern mind. In a remarkable speech delivered on Tuesday, May 10, at the Church of the Puritans, on the 31st anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he points out with as much foresight as vigor the tendency of the unhappy war now desolating the New-World. The conclusions at which he arrives are not new to us, for we have insisted upon them long before the present crisis, but in those quarters which our voice could not penetrate, the testimony of WENDELL PHILLIPS cannot be rejected.

* * * * *

In his address of May the 10th WENDELL PHILLIPS has far exceeded the boldness of any American statesman who has advocated a return to peace. It remains to be seen whether President LINCOLN will dare to treat the champion of Anti-slavery as he did Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Perhaps not, for the President is wise in worldly matters, and Mr. PHILLIPS has his followers. It remains also be seen whether the orator will be as logical in drawing his inference as in laying down his premises, or whether he will persuade others whilst he himself is unconverted so far as action is concerned. He sees the right course: will he adopt it in practice? His choice is between two extremes, one conferring immortal renown, the other involving indelible disgrace. He can either aim at the civic crown of the sincere patriot, or must sink into the unhonored grave of the gloomy fatalist.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

DINING AND WINING DROUYN DE LHUYS.

From Galignani, June 4.

The Japanese Ambassadors gave a splendid dinner the day before yesterday at the Grand Hotel to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister of Marine, and a distinguished party, consisting of the heads of the great bodies of the State; several persons connected with the court; Senators, Councillors of State and Deputies; and high officials belonging to the various Ministries. Nothing could surpass the exquisite politeness of the hosts, who, with all their secretaries and numerous staff, were in grand official costume. Such of the members as speak French, English and Dutch, exerted themselves to do the honors of the fete, and general surprise was expressed at the admirable manner in which they expressed themselves. At the dessert, the first Japanese interpreter rose, and, in the name of the three ambassadors, proposed a toast to the Emperor of the French, to which M. DROUYN DE LHUYS responded by drinking to the health of the Taicoun, and in the consolidation of friendly relations between France and Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRENCH OPINION.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.

PARIS, Saturday, May 28, 1864.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* draws a comparison between permanent armies and what may be termed "scratch" forces. It remarks that the United States commenced fighting with the latter material, and struck such blows as were given at Agincourt and Crecy; but there was no strategy and no tactics; everything had to be created, and the only capital in hand was individual courage and political passion, which could not make up for all that was wanting. "An army is not an assembly of men, of horses, and of guns; these are but constituent portions of a force. Permanent armies have a head, a body, a heart, and a soul; they think, they act, and a mysterious fluid circulates in their veins, which gives them force both moral and physical. The Americans are ignorant of the real strength of permanent armies where the military chief arrives at supreme power progressively, accustomed to authority and moral responsibility. All his measures, even the most painful, are executed with a calmness which justifies and purifies even acts of violence (?). Politicians inquire of each other by what miracle war has been let loose on American soil, destroying in so short a time all right, justice, and liberty, and effacing even pity. Families and fortunes have never suffered in Europe as they have done in America, in the midst of political passion and military ignorance. There nothing can be seen but deserted towns, abandoned fields, and marks of vengeance. The only thing capable of protecting the American was a permanent army, and this was rejected. Directly words proved of no avail the hour of action arrived, and two hostile factions rushed at one another. Then Europe witnessed battles without result lasting some five days, and horrid scenes of carnage." The General who wrote the above observations with regard to America points out that where permanent forces are maintained, war does not lead to the destruction of the whole framework of society. Battles are left to professional gentlemen who carry them on *en règle*, and the peaceable inhabitants pursue their customary occupations. Industry and war both gain by this system. The former is not entirely disarranged, and the latter, waged on more scientific principles, is less sanguinary.

THE SAXON.

In the House of Commons, June 3, Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received the report of the court of inquiry held on Acting-Master DANENHOWER, or DONOVAN, of the United States ship *Vanderbilt*, for the murder of Mr. JAMES GREY, mate of the ship *Saxon*, at Angra Peguina, held at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, with the finding thereof; also the proceedings of the court-martial subsequently held upon him, with the remarks of the Secretary to the Navy of the United States, and the correspondence of Lord LYONS on the subject; and if so, whether he would lay the papers upon the table of the House.

Mr. LAYARD said the court of inquiry was a private court, and its sittings were held in private. The Government had no official information as to what took place in that court or what the finding was. The case was submitted to a court-martial, and a verdict had been pronounced. The only information, however, which the Government possessed was that furnished by the notes of a short-hand writer employed by them. No official information had been received as to the decision of the court-martial. As soon as the information arrived he would see what papers could be laid on the table.

JEFF. DAVIS AND EARL RUSSELL.

The *Index*, the organ of the Confederates in England, says: We have to chronicle a second abortive attempt on the part of the Foreign Office to communicate with the Confederate Government. It will be remembered that the *Petrel*, having on board the dispatch with which Mr. CRAWFORD, her Majesty's Consul-General in Havanna, was charged, was peremptorily refused admission into the port of Charleston by the commander of the Federal blockading squadron. She thereupon returned to Bermuda, and reported her failure to the admiral of the station, who immediately transmitted the dispatches to Lord LYONS. The latter made a formal request for permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused, and Lord LYONS was moreover informed by Mr. SEWARD that "it would not be agreeable to the Government of the United States" for Her Majesty's Government "to hold any intercourse whatever with the Confederates." After this rebuff, which Lord LYONS appears to have received with his usual meekness, there remained nothing for him to do but to return the dispatches to the Foreign Office, where they will henceforth remain as the record of the most ridiculous diplomatic failure of even Earl RUSSELL's administration. So little, however, did the Foreign Secretary anticipate such a result, that, as late as the 2d of April, additional instructions were sent out to Mr. CRAWFORD relative to his mission to Richmond. These additional instructions, it may be supposed, were rendered necessary by the discovery that the "Mallory report" was a forgery. We are now impatiently waiting to see whether the farce is to have a third act.

THE ENGLISH STATUE TO STONEWALL JACKSON.

The following letter has been addressed to the Hon. Mr. MASON, in London, in reference to the proposed statue to the late Gen. Stonewall JACKSON:

STATE OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, April 25.

To the Hon. James M. Mason:

I was most agreeably surprised a few days ago by the receipt of yours of the 17th ult., informing me that a number of distinguished gentlemen of England had undertaken to have executed a marble statue of Gen. THOMAS J. (Stonewall) JACKSON, and requesting that you may be authorized to say that "so far as it may rest with Virginia, the statue shall occupy a position worthy of it and the occasion." In reply, it gives me pleasure to assure you that the most appropriate spot in our beautiful grounds shall be selected for the purpose of the proposed token of a great nation's appreciation of our illustrious son.

This expression of sympathy, while we yet mourn over our great loss, touches me deeply, and will, I know, reach the heart of every true Virginian; and, speaking for her and in her name, I ask you to tender our sincere acknowledgments to the distinguished gentlemen who have so kindly and happily conceived this handsome and grateful tribute to the memory of one of our best and bravest, and at the same time one of the truest and greatest, of his race. Noble must have been the man who could have so suddenly impressed himself upon the sentiments of mankind: and glorious the people whose sensibilities prompted them to commemorate his name.

I am, sir, most respectfully and truly yours.

(Signed) WM. SMITH.

Fashions for June.

From Le Follet.

From the hot weather, of which we have already had a foretaste, some splendid rotondes and burnous of Yak lace have been prepared, so exquisite in texture and design, that they may venture to appear beside those of Chantilly or English lace. In the country or at the watering places, the collet will be very much worn. Many have been made of a kind of fine soft woollen material—Mexico blue, purple or white, trimmed with braid and fringe. Narrow stripes downwards, and checks, are perhaps the two favorite designs for taffetas and Summer moire. The most suitable materials for negligé dress are mohair, alpaca, and above all, linos, which has the brightest of grenadine. Plain high bodies, with a waist a l'Empire—that is to say, very short, with a large buckle—are at any rate as much in vogue as the basque habit, which, on the contrary, lengthens the waist. Frequently, on tight bodies, the trimming is put on like a Swiss body, and is finished off by long ends behind. The sleeves are still a coude and narrow; and trimmings match those on the body, put on round the bottom and up the seam, sometimes to the top, sometimes only to the elbow; and the jockey is also made of similar trimming. The skirts are as wide as ever, but only at the bottom. To obtain this result, the breadths are cut on the bias on one side only. A skirt should be at the very least rather more than five yards round the bottom, and two yards and three-quarters at the top. The front breadth is cut slightly on the bias on each side; care must be taken to join the bias to the straight of the other breadths, excepting that in the middle of the back, which must have the two bias together. The breadths should be cut rounded at the bottom, as every dress that is not quite for morning wear is made with a train at least 19 or 20 inches long. Very wide sashes are still worn; some are quite plain, others of a checked material, or Pompadour with garlands of flowers. They are always tied behind, and trimmed with lace insertion, &c. Many ceintures might almost be called low bodies, put on over the body of the dress, being frequently finished off by braces and a basquine made of taffetas trimmed with lace, and worn over Chambery bareges, muslin or silk, with a white ground. The Swiss body, particularly becoming for young ladies, has a point in front and is cut square on the chest; it is trimmed with ruches, and a plaited chimisette should be worn with it. There is always something novel to be found in passementerie. Instead of being in the basque postillion style, it is now made with ends behind like the basque habit, or habit Directoire, the new fashion, which appears to be much followed, and which is not at all unlike a gentleman's dress coat; yet the Parisian chroniclers of fashion tell us that in the hands of a skilful artiste even this may be made to look graceful. Braces for corselets, with a straight but very wide ceinture and an aumoniere hanging on one side, form a very elegant trimming when made entire of passementerie. We commence our list of dresses by giving four complete toilettes, showing the fashion of having the dress and coat, or collet, en suite. A violet taffetas, trimmed with a ruche at the bottom of the skirt, and above this three rows of lace palm leaves placed in a manner to avoid stiffness. An Empire body, with ceinture and buckle. Tight sleeves, with jockeys, trimmed with palm leaves. Small collet, or a rather large pelerine of violet taffetas, trimmed over with palm leaves, and two flounces of wide lace round the bottom. A white crape bonnet, spotted over with dew drops, and having a white aigrette and bouquet of small violet feathers. An Indian foulard robe, white ground, with small bouquets of shaded roses. At the bottom of the skirt a plaited flounce trimmed with two rose colored flutings and a large mother-of-pearl button on each plait. A veste, trimmed round also with a fluting and buttons. A small fitting paletot, with a flounce, matching that on the skirt. A rice straw bonnet, with a soft crown of rose colored crape, over which falls a shower of lillies of the valley, and round the front a fringe is formed of the same flower. A toilette of Mexico blue taffetas; the front of the skirt is covered en tablier with black guipure lined with white taffetas. A very open casaque, rounded, and with reverse matching the trimming down the front of the dress and having a flounce of guipure. A white tulle bonnet with tulle scarf and bouquet of marabouts. A white alpaca dress; points of cerise taffetas, about fifteen inches in height, edged and faced across with black lace, are placed all round the bott m of the skirt. Habit Directoire of alpaca, lined throughout with cerise taffetas, and trimmed with black lace and mother-of-pearl buttons. White crinoline bonnet with a soft crown of cerise taffetas crossed over with straw trimming; upon the side a cerise and black lace. On hot days, the outer garment, being of the same material with the dress, is rather too heavy. Therefore we find that some very pretty rotondes of silk gauze have been made, matching the color of the dress; for instance, a dress of native taffetas, with a ronde of mauve gauze trimmed with point d'Alencon. White grenadine shawls, worked with a color and trimmed with lace, also complete a Summer toilette very elegantly. We must not omit to mention, whilst on this subject, that some charming collets have been prepared for this season, of muslin, trimmed in a variety of styles, with lace and ribbon. We conclude with one or two elegant dresses quite suitable for fetes. A dress of white taffetas, covered with blue tulle. The tulle is caught up with white taffetas ribbons just above the hem, which are carried up each breadth to the waist. The body is pointed before and behind, and trimmed with a drapery of tulle and taffetas. The sleeves are of tulle bouillonne. With this dress a white grenadine shawl, embroidered with blue and trimmed with handsome black lace, would be exceedingly elegant. A robe and casaque of white foulard, both trimmed with ruches of violet ribbon; similar ruches at the top and bottom of the sleeves, and round the throat; a narrow black lace is placed above the ruches and up the seams of the casaque, which fit closely. The subject of bonnets being made without curtains, has been discussed already; but, until now, they have only been talked about. We are now able to speak definitely concerning them, as many have made their appearance, and are likely to become general. The fronts are small; indeed, the very fashionable bonnet is little more than a dress cap. Dress bonnets are made of drawn tulle. The crown is made of drawn tulle. The crown is made of bouillones, and the narrow frill, in place of the curtain, falls low on the neck. The outside is very little trimmed, only a small bouquet of flowers being placed upon the front. The inside trimmed also with small flowers on the forehead; no ornaments down the cheeks, and the long ear-rings fall on the bow. A small fan trimmed with a jet fringe. This is the greatest novelty. However, it must not be supposed curtains on the bonnets are quite out of fashion; they are and will be worn; but the new style has been accepted without much or serious disapproval. With both forms the trimmings are placed low on the crown. We must describe some of the prettiest models. A rice-straw bonnet trimmed with a small bouquet of tea roses, and a white curled feather. A bonnet of black tulle in drawings, the edge of the front trimmed with a small wreath of violets, which joins under the catogan or beneath the narrow curtain. A bunch of reseda on the left side. Inside, a band of violets and reseda. Crape, tulle, taffetas and fancy straw furnish materials for simple as well as elegant bonnets. Gauffered straw forms a very pretty bonnet. The edge is ornamented with a maize and purple fringe, with crystal beads. Outside and inside the front is a bunch of ivy. The curtain and strings are of maize taffetas. A straw colored crape bonnet, trimmed with black lace. A bunch of straw ornaments and small feathers. Hedge roses covered with straw colored tulle. A fine cord, worked with straw and jet beads, is placed on the edge of the curtain and front. A rice straw bonnet, with a plume of curled feathers, which fall over the front, hiding the edge of the bonnet, coquilles of blonde and ribbon inside. A bonnet of white tulle bouillonne, with a narrow frill of double tulle in place of the curtain. The front very small, and back at the ears. A small bird with a branch of lilac on the outside, and a green velvet butterfly spotted with gold on the inside. Veil of tulle, closed round the face, and ornamented with a fringe of white bugles. Round hats are now decidedly adopted; the fashion for them being so settled this year that not only young ladies, but those of more mature years wear them when traveling, their convenience being undisputed. The casquette jockey is much spoken of, but as yet but few are worn. The teque appears likely to be a favorite again this season. The prettiest are of Leghorn, with a very broad edge of velvet. Upon one side is a long feather, which is so becoming. The small voile loup of spotted net or tulle, with a moss fringe, or fringe of beads, is worn with this hat.

A UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday morning Mr. LOUIS BENJAMIN, a commission merchant of New-York, preferred a charge before Judge COURSOL against G. H. SMITH, of New-York, Deputy United States Marshal, for an attempt to kidnap him. About two months ago Mr. BENJAMIN was arrested in New-York on a charge of shipping goods from New-York to Nassau, N. C., for the blockade-running trade. He was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, where he remained two months, and was then brought before Gen. DIX and was committed to gaol. He was allowed to visit New-York and his family residing there. A few days ago he made his escape and came to Montreal, and the Deputy Marshal who had him in charge thus became responsible for his appearance. He finding that his prisoner had taken a passage northward, followed him with the ostensible object of persuading him to return to captivity. What particular form of representation he expected to be required to exercise is not clearly stated, but it was alleged by the prosecutor in the case that he had been asked to drink and to take a drive round the mountain, both of which courtesies were declined. The Deputy Marshal showed a singular ignorance of law, judging from his own declaration. He said that Mr. BENJAMIN, while in his custody or under his supervision, had been treated by him like a gentleman for months; he invited him to visit his family, and he spent one night in his house; and in open violation of all this hospitality he gave him the slip and came to Canada. The Marshal said he had obtained permission to come North and to endeavor to persuade the complainant to return to "durance vile," and thus restore him, the Deputy-Marshal, to the position he had forfeited by his confidence in his fellow-man. Judge COURSOL said that if any act had been committed by Mr. BENJAMIN, while in the United States for which he might be obtained under the Ashburton Treaty, he would be delivered up on the production of the necessary papers. But as such was not pretended, the Court would be obliged to exact a bond from Mr. SMITH to the amount of $1,000, and from two sureties in $500 each, that he, SMITH, would keep the peace with regard to the complainant for six months. The necessary bail was given.—*Montreal Herald, June 4.*

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Ten Thousand Dollars sent to the Wrong Man—A Sudden Disappearance.

From the Springfield (O.) Republic, June 13.

On Saturday last, by order of the First National Bank of Springfield, Sheriff FLEMMING took possession of the Exchange Bank, kept on Main-street, west of Limestone-street, north side, by B. W. ALLEN. On Thursday morning last Mr. ALLEN presented a draft on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New-York, to the Cashier of the First National Bank, for $1,000, stating that he was short of currency. After consultation with other officers of the bank, the cashier cashed the draft.

On Friday a dispatch was received by one of our prominent business men, from the notary of well-known bankers of Cincinnati, inquiring about the financial ability of B. W. ALLEN, and stating that $9,000 had been sent him by mistake. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that on Wednesday Mr. ALLEN had received from Cincinnati by express a package containing $10,000, and that on Thursday he had taken the noon train on the Sandusky and Dayton Railroad for Cincinnati. These facts were telegraphed to the Cincinnati bankers. A reply was received that Mr. ALLEN had not been in Cincinnati. Upon further inquiry, it became known that on Tuesday Mr. ALLEN had telegraphed to Cincinnati that a package of money, sent by mistake, had reached him, and that he would remit; also that on leaving his father-in-law's house, he told his wife that he was going to Cincinnati to correct a mistake which had been made by bankers with whom he was doing business.

When these facts became known to the officers of the First National Bank, they suspected fraud in connection with the draft obtained from the bank on the morning before ALLEN's departure, and proceeded to attach his property. When Sheriff FLEMING entered the Exchange Bank he found a safe with the key sticking in the door, the contents of which were four dollars in notes, a variety of personal papers, a balance sheet showing Mr. ALLEN to be worth about $20,000, a book of drafts on New-York, some dated Springfield, some Oxford, Ind., some filled, others blank. In the bank were the counter and desk, some chairs, a lounge, an overcoat, writing materials, and other minor articles, upon all of which the Sheriff put his mark; and also upon about $200 worth of lumber, part of which had been delivered upon a lot on Main street, east of DAVID SHAFFER's residence, which had been presented to his wife by her father.

The incidents we have narrated excited wide comment, and of course there were many opinions respecting the Exchange Bank, and its proprietor, who has been familiarly known in certain circles as "Our Democratic Banker." The situation is provocative of a decidedly sensation article, but we wait for further developments. Meanwhile, however, it is proper to explain that the Ohio Valley Bank sent Mr. ALLEN $10,000 by mistake, intending to send him $1,000. By telegraph from Cincinnati it is known that Mr. ALLEN was in that city on Friday morning last, and by telegraph from New-York it is known that the draft cashed by the First National Bank is worthless.

Mr. ALLEN came to our city last winter, and opened the Exchange Bank in March. His subsequent career furnished much gossip, about which it may be proper hereafter to present our readers some comments.

Plain Talk From a British Consul.

The British Consul at Buffalo has addressed the following expressive letter to a drafted man who claimed exemption as a British subject:

BRITISH CONSULATE, BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31, 1864.

Richard Fitzgerald, Barracks No. 1, Elmira, N. Y.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., complaining of the conduct of the military authorities at Elmira, in regard to the manner in which you have been treated.

I have to inform you that on the 20th inst. I received a letter from your wife, stating that you had been arrested, and writing of you, she says: "They will hold him because he is a voter. He never voted but once at town meeting." I must now point out to you, in the face of this admission from your wife, you have committed perjury; and if I had not been deceived by your false swearing, I should never for an instant have endeavored to protect you from the conscription.

In voting, you have assumed the character of an American citizen, and you will now have to take the consequences. I have written to your wife (May 20) and informed her that you have forfeited all claim to the protection of her Majesty's servants in this country. You have contracted an obligation towards the Government of the United States, by voting, and for your own peace and comfort you will find that the best thing you can do now is to make up your mind to fulfil the obligations you have been placed under by the military authorities, and by doing so quietly and peacefully you will find that, in the long run, you have saved yourself from much misery and suffering.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DENIS DONOHOE,
Her Majesty's Consul.

LAW REPORTS.

The Tax Commissioner Contest—The General Term Affirm the Certiorari Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Barnard and Clerke.

The People ex. rel. A. J. Williamson and J. W. Brown vs. J. W. Allen, G. H. Purser and C. B. Woodruff.—This case was decided at Chambers, by Justice BARNARD, in favor of the respondents, the court holding that the term of office of the relators terminated upon the appointment of the respondents, and that the respondents were legally appointed.

The relators took the case to the General Term for review on *certiorari*, where it was argued some time since, the argument being reported in the TIMES. The court now disposed of the matter by the following order:—*Certiorari* proceedings affirmed and the stay of proceedings vacated with costs.

How Gen. Fremont Failed to get Control of the Union Pacific Railway Company—A Contract Void as Against Public Policy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Welles.

Fremont vs. Stone et al.—This case and one or two others of its class have been frequently noted in the TIMES.

The following opinion of the Court at General Term, reversing the order below, fully recapitulates the facts and circumstances involved:

CLERKE, J.—This action is brought to compel the specific performance of an agreement, by which some of the defendants stipulated with the plaintiff that on the payment by him of $200,000 for certain shares of the stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company, then belonging to them, new directors, to be nominated by the plaintiff and his copurchaser, Hallett, should be substituted in place of all the other directors except Fremont and Hallett; that is, the vendors of this stock undertake to change the Board of Directors of this company for a consideration, and to substitute others, at the dictation of the plaintiff and his copurchaser—which, of course, can be done legally and fairly only by the votes of the stockholders, and if done by the management and contrivance of these defendants, would be a fraud on the stockholders at large, subserving only the interests of two, paying and giving to them the entire control of the company.

A contract, having this purpose, is an attempt improperly to interfere with the rights of others, and is clearly contrary to public policy. Therefore, if the subject matter of this contract was of that species which would authorize a Court of Equity to interpose in the manner required in this complaint, the object and nature of it would forbid any such interposition. Besides, I may as well add here, if the contract itself was such as a Court of Equity would compel the parties specifically to perform, that the circumstances of this case would debar the plaintiff from any right to this relief. He induced the defendant, Hunt, the trustee, who held the packages containing the certificates of stock and other papers, to deposit it in the Metropolitan Bank. Hunt, at the same time directed the bank to deliver the package to the plaintiff on depositing the balance ($66,616 75) to the credit of Hunt. The plaintiff accordingly paid that sum to the Bank and received the package without requiring the performance of the stipulation relative to the change in the Board of Directors, or saying a word about it. He thus became entitled to all the stock which he had purchased, and he cannot now prevent Hunt from receiving the purchase money, and remitting it to the vendors of the stock. Under such circumstances, even if the contract was in its nature and purpose, in all respects unobjectionable, the court would never give to the plaintiff the aid of its extraordinary jurisdiction. The order should be reversed, and the injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; John E. Russell for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—CASES HEARD AT NOVEMBER TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

Lottimer vs. Eddy, et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. The Forty-second and Grand street Ferry Companies, et al.—Same order.

MAY TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Barnard and Clerke.

Hoffman vs. Van Nostrand, et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Waters vs. Green et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Coop, Receiver, &c. vs. Bowles.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs of appeal to the appellant.

Application of Wall-street Fire Insurance Company as to the Claim of Vanderbilt.—Order reversed so far as it directs payment to Vanderbilt or his attorney on the policy mentioned in the Referee's report, with costs of appeal, $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s. '68..C.	121	200	Nic. Transit Co...	7
1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	112⅛	50	do........	7½
6,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s..R.	105⅜	200	do........	7½
3,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.		25	do........	[illegible]
	Small........	106¾	2500	Bucks C. L. Co..	1
1,000	do........	116	2000	Mariposa M. Co...	[illegible]
20,000	do........	106⅞	100	do.......b10	55¼
4,000	do........	105⅜	300	do.......b10	55
9,000	U.S. 6s.1-yr C..	97½	100	Atlantic S. S. Co..	128
8,000	Tenn. 6s. '90....	58	400	do........	127
4,000	Mo. State 6s....	69	50	Pacific M. S. Co...	[illegible]
5,000	North C. St. 6s..	58½	200	N. Y. Central....	131¼
10,000	M. 6s iss. to H. &		400	Erie Railway....	[illegible]
	St. J. R.......	92	200	do........	112¾
5,800	Mo. 6s, issued to		100	do.......s10	112¾
	Pac. R........	76⅛	50	Erie R. Pref......	110
1,000	do........	76¼	300	Clev. & Pitts. R...	112
20,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	55¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	142
10,000	do........	55⅛	50	do.......b30	142
100,000	do........	55	500	do........	142¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	112⅛	200	do.......s30	142
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	120	500	Reading R........	138¾
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		100	do........	[illegible]
	1st Mort.......	130	300	do.......b10	138¾
20,000	Al. & T. H. In..	85	300	do.......b3	138¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	200	do........	[illegible]
8,500	Han. & St. J. L. G.	101	200	do.......b10	139
1,000	To. & W. 1st M. ex	105	100	Mich. Cen. R....	[illegible]
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	86	200	M. S. & N. I. R...	97½
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M		500	do........	98
	Ohio Div.......	99¾	100	do.......s10	98
1,000	M. & P. DuC. 1st.	116	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	128¾
3,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	105	200	do........	[illegible]
10,000	Mar. 1st M. B...	102	300	do........	128½
10,000	do........	102¼	100	M.S. & N.I.G.S....	140
500	Am. Gold.......	195⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.....	52¾
1,000	do........	195¼	200	do.......b10	53
140	Fourth Nation'l B.	99½	15	Chi. & N. W. Pref...	90
700	Canton Co.......	40	100	do........	89¾
100	Del. & H. C. Co....	23[illegible]	50	do........	89¾
100	Cen. Coal.......	72⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	147¼
200	Cum. Coal Co. Pref	73	200	do.......b30	147½
250	do........	72⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R....	[illegible]
1600	do........	72	300	do........	113½
200	do.......b3	72¼	400	do........	113¾
200	do.......b10	72	100	Mil. & P. DuC.....	67½
500	do.......b10	72⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.....	112¾
100	do.......b10	72⅜	300	do........	112½
200	Quick. Min. Co....	73⅛	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf.	76¼
100	do.......b10	73¾	100	do........	76
300	Minn. Min. Co....	50	500	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr..	52
300	Tol. & Wab. R.....	69¼	300	do........	51½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

500	Erie Railway.....	113	60,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55
50	do.......c	112¾	10,000	do.......c	54⅞
100	do.......b4	113	5,000	do.......b10	55¼
100	do........	112⅞	10,000	do.......b3	55¼
100	Erie Railway.Pr...	110¼	100	Canton Co........	39⅜
300	Hud. Riv. R......	142¼	150	do........	39
100	do.......s3	142¼	100	Cen. Coal Co......	74
200	Reading R......s3	139	200	Cumb. Coal Co....	72¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	98	100	do........	72¾
200	do.......b3	98	400	do........	72½
100	do.......b5	98	100	do.......b10	72¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.s3	141	100	Mariposa M. Co...	55
100	Chi. & R. I. R...c	113⅛	200	do........	54¾
400	do.......s3	113¼	250	do.......s3	54¾
200	Chic. & N. W. R...	53	50	Quick M. Co......	73¾
100	do.......b3	53⅛	200	Q'tz. Hill G. M. Co..	13
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.....	89¾			

SATURDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was again firm on the Government Securities at the Board, while on the street some resales of the new 1881's were made at 106@106½ ℔ cent., ex. July interest. It was not confirmed that the Secretary designs to reopen the bidding at 104 ℔ cent., as rumored in one of the special Washington dispatches this morning. Further considerable parcels of the 5-20's went to Europe by the steamers to-day. The Railway speculation was tame, with no important changes in prices from Friday. Only one session of the Exchange was held to-day. At 3 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with 4 o'clock Friday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	111¾	112⅛	Mich. Central..	148¾	148⅞
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	106	105⅜	Mich. Southern..	97¾	98
N. Y. Central...	131½	131¼	Illinois Cen.....	127¾	128⅝
Erie........	113⅛	113	Pittsburgh.....	111⅞	[illegible]
Erie Preferred..	110¼	110	Fort Wayne.....	112¾	112¾
Hudson.......	142¼	142¾	Rock Island....	113⅝	113⅝
Pacific Mail....	280	270	Reading.......	139¼	139
Canton.......	40¾	39⅜	Quicksilver....	73⅛	73¾
Treas. Cer., new	97⅛	97⅛	Cum'land Coal..	72	72¾
Toledo.......	147⅛	147⅛	Mariposa......	[illegible]	54¾
Northwest.....	53	53	N. West Pref....	89¾	89¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	54¾	55			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York........	118	Bank of the Repub..	104
Merchants'.......	112	Bank of N. America.	111
City...........	111	Metropolitan......	118
Tradesmen's......	112½	Nassau..........	107
Merchants' Exchange	101	Continental.......	104
State of New-York..	110	St. Nicholas......	104
Commerce.......	112	Commonwealth....	107
American Exchange.	116	Import. & Traders'..	110½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.......	112½	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est.	106	Chi. & N. W........	109
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	105	Chi. & N. W. Int Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	122	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s Con., '76.	136	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	[illegible]
Erie 2ds, '79........	121	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts...	100
Erie 3ds, '83........	121	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds...	100
Erie 4ths, '80.......	120	L. & W. Bds.......	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77.	110½	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	101
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.....	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds....	86
Hudson R. 2ds, S. F. '85.	122	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	118
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73.	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	116
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82.	132	New J. C. 1sts.....	105
Chi. B. & Quincy....	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	114
Mich. S. seconds....	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	98
N. Ind. Goshen L....	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths....	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Chi. & Alt. 1st......	111
Ill. Cen. '75.......	120	Atlantic & G. W.....	99½
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	110		

The price of Gold in the forenoon was 195@195½ per cent. The shipments by this day's steamers to Europe and Havana amount to $1,313,100, making for the week $1,886,663. At 3 o'clock the price of Gold was up to 196@196½ per cent. There was no change in the Money Market, and a very moderate borrowing among the Brokers.

The temporary deposits at the Sub Treasury, to-day, were $1,320,507, making a total of $43,020,444 since the announcement, made late on Friday, June 3, of the advance in the rate of interest to six per cent. per annum in currency.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $2,766,254 86, including for Customs $108,000; payments, $12,005,776 47; balance, $37,898,758 65; 10-40s, $11,050.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, presents as follows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Incr'se.	Decr'e.
Reading Railroad..	75,322	1,567,224	1,534,341	32,881	......
Schuylkill Nav....	......	......	......	......	......
Lehigh Navigation	22,160	192,077	177,823	14,254	......
Lehigh Valley R.	31,676	675,830	625,370	50,459	......
Delaware and Lack	29,269	546,174	513,663	32,511	......
Delaware and Hud.	30,710	209,160	164,505	44,655	......
Pennsylvania Coal	24,454	211,548	129,133	82,415	......
Shamokin.......	11,220	122,631	110,059	12,577	......
Broad Top.......	9,522	175,868	148,159	27,719	......
Lykens Valley....	4,388	45,451	32,905	12,546	......
Trevorton.......	1,816	24,503	25,417	......	914
Total.......	240,715	3,770,876	3,481,155	310,317	914

The coal tonnage keeps up very well, though it is now manifest that the increased production will not be large, consequently prices are not likely to fall off, while any difficulty on any of the principal coal carrying canals or railways may cause a further advance. To a very considerable extent the supply for domestic use is being put away.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, June 18........New-York........Havana, via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mails..........5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..........2:00 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........4:30 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........3:00 P. M.
North Mails close at..........3 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mail, Way, at..........2:00 P. M.
South Mail at..........4:30 A. M. and 6 and 10 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 20th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

150,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Dealers not having sides as above, are at liberty to offer smoked shoulders, to be received or not, as may be for the interest of the public service.

The meat to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders to state when they can deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipments.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864, for repaving and repairing, and keeping in good repair during the certain period of six months ending Dec. 31, 1864, the carriage ways of all paved avenues, streets, squares, and thoroughfares in the City of New-York, excepting only so much of the carriage way of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

The bids must be in the form prescribed and furnished by this Board.

Specifications, form of agreement, and blank proposals will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, (ROTUNDA) PARK, June 17, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Underpinning side walls and excavating and fitting up cellar of house of Hose Company number Twenty-eight.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Second avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flag First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-third-street, between Avenue B and East River.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For new steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Forty.

For fire alarm bell for the Thirty-third-street bell tower.

For building sheds and putting new roof on Country Market, and for other repairs to Jefferson Market.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June 17, 1864.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that for five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation or property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 9th day of June, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL Committee of the Common Council, appointed to inquire into the evils resulting from the illegal and improper manner in which many of the City Railroad Companies have laid and maintain their rails; also, to investigate and consider what further legislation is necessary to add to the convenience of railroad travel and increase the revenues of the City, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

All persons interested in the subject, particularly those who have petitioned the Common Council for a hearing before the committee, and all those whose property or business may be affected in general by the above-named interest, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
MORGAN JONES,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
FREDERICK REPPER,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the WASHINGTON.
Capt. A. DUCHESNE.
From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:
From Havre to New-York:
First Cabin .... 700 F.
Second Cabin .... 400 F.
From New-York to Havre:
First Cabin $135
Second Cabin .... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA, GRACE .... Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING .... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROUSE .... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... June 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday .... June 25
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... Saturday .... July 2
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow and sail on SATURDAY, July 9.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The steamship ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED ship SIR ROBERT PEEL, Capt. LARABEE, positively sails 20th June. Her accommodations are superior to any ship in port. Second cabin $20 and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 19 East River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

S. S. SCOTIA WILL DISCHARGE UNDER general order at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY MORNING, 21st inst. All goods landed under general order will be sent into bonded warehouse, No. 24 Trinity-place, New-York.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHampton, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
The best and cheapest coffee in the United States.
Put up only by
THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COFFEE COMPANY,
Depot, No. 168 Reade-st., N. Y.,
And for sale by all first-class grocers throughout the United States.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

C. L. MORSE, SUBSTITUTE BROKER, NO. 185 6TH-AV.—Substitutes furnished for any district in the City or State, on the shortest notice.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

250 shares Western Union, and
150 shares United States, &c., &c., &c., for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William st.

MINING STOCKS.

150 Shares Cleveland Iron Mining Co.
300 Shares Marquette Iron Mining Co.
200 Shares Black Hawk Gold Mining Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. } For sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine, corner William-st.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

Persons owning University Bonds of the State of Minnesota will please call upon the subscriber, who is prepared to pay cash for same. R. B. GRAVES,
JUNE 9, 1864. No. 153 Chambers-st.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

[Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.]
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 125, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the People's Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st June.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.

May 25, 1864.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $250,000
Assets June 1, 1864 304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid .... None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Ynnaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under, five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowningshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Missroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

WEDNESDAY, June 22,
THE SECOND AND LAST GREAT TROTTING CONTEST
between those renowned champions of the Trotting Turf,
GEN. BUTLER,
ROBERT FILLINGHAM
and JOHN MORGAN,
FOR A PURSE AND STAKE OF $1,750,
will take place on WEDNESDAY. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagon. The intense excitement that prevailed during the trot in harness between the same horses on Wednesday, the 15th, and the enthusiasm created by the keenness of the contest among the thousands assembled on the course warrants the belief that the coming great trot to wagons will be of the most deeply interesting character. The most ample provisions will be made for the comfort and protection of all the visitors. A large police force will be in attendance for the preservation of order. The race is play or pay.

ALL THREE ARE WELL.
ALL THREE CERTAIN STARTERS.

Special trains will be run at 11½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. from Hunter's Point, and the last special in time for the trot, at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip at 2 P. M. Boats leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week. Call or address No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied at the LARGE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, as groom; one who thoroughly understands his business; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 400 6th-av. T. F.

HELP WANTED

GOOD WAGES AND A GOOD HOME.—A girl of American parents, from 15 to 17 years of age, wanted by a young married couple; one who could be treated as one of the family; could attend school if desired; must be neat and honest. Such an one may hear of a good home and good wages by addressing J. R. PRESCOTT, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, an experienced foreman to take charge of the boiler shop; services to commence not later than Oct 1, 1864. Application, with references, to be made at the Novelty Iron Works, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PASTRY COOK AND confectioner, to go a short distance in the country; to a competent person the place will be a permanent one. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating wages expected and reference.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS who thoroughly understands hairdressing. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, from 10 to 11 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction TUESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence No. 157 Madison-av., between 33d and 34th sts., Genteel Household Furniture, most of which was made to order by the best city makers, comprising in part as follows, viz:

PARLORS—Velvet carpets, French plate pier mirror, lace and satin curtains, richly carved rosewood etagere, mirror back; carved rosewood suite in hair cloth, rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood arm and reception chairs in brocatelle, gilt frame engravings, mantel ornaments, &c., &c. DINING ROOM—Brussels carpet, black walnut carved extension table, 16 feet, complete, with wool cover; carved black walnut suite in reps, curtains and cornices, side-tables, crockery, glassware, &c, &c. HALLS—Oilcloths, rosewood marble-top hat-stand, door-mat, chandelier, &c., &c. BEDROOMS—Tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, tete-a-tetes and chairs, marble-top tables, desk, crockery, best hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, buff window-shades, cornices, &c; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and rods, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 BUILDING PLOTS AT AUCTION, AT GREENVILLE GROVE, GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 20 AND 21, 1864, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., EACH DAY, ON THE PREMISES.—MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer, will sell as above, at public auction, the desirable property located at Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., on the line of the Bergen Point Railroad, and bounded by the Bay Road or Passaic-avenue on the east, and extending to the Newark Bay on the west. The convenience of access to said property to and from the City recommends itself to capitalists, as well as to those desirous of securing a site where they can enjoy the comforts of a home, with pure air, light taxes, and free from the tumult and excitement of the City. Terms of sale, ten per cent, and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; 40 per cent, in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance to remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to W. A. WEEKS, Land Office, Palisade-avenue, near Warren-street, Hudson City, or to the auctioneer, corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, N. J.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV. AND NEW CHAMBERS-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

SOUTHEAST CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—The 5 five-story brown stone-front stores and dwellings Nos. 586, 588, 590, 592 and 594 6th-av., with private entrance on 35th-st.; each lot about 19.6 by 60 feet. Houses well built and rented.

SOUTHEAST CORNER CHATHAM AND NEW CHAMBERS STS.—A valuable four-story basement and sub-cellar brownstone building Nos. 2 and 4 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham, with front on three business streets. Lot all covered, well built, and rented to good tenants. Size above on diagram.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON PACIFIC AND DEAN STS., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

PACIFIC-STREET.—The 4 valuable lots on the south side of Pacific-street, 175 feet west of Powers-st.; each lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 deep.

DEAN-STREET.—The 4 valuable lots, on north side, directly in the rear of the above lots, each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

For maps and particulars, apply at the office of Auctioneers. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., Near Broadway, N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK, EAST RIVER, DIRECTLY ON THE WATER, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

THROGG'S NECK.—House and 26 acres, formerly the residence of Gov. Morgan, directly on the water, with beautiful views of Long Island Sound, only half a mile from the steamboat landing. Improvements very indifferent. There are several valuable building sites on the premises; will sell one or the whole to suit purchasers. Splendid yachting, fishing, bathing, &c.; oysters and clams and crabs in abundance; communication daily by steamboat and railroad; perfectly healthy and location unsurpassed. Good fruit and water, fine old trees.

$12,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.

Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of June, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a very desirable house and lot. Steamboat and railroad communication to the City; well calculated for a private residence or business purposes. Particulars given by W. M. WEEKS, Auctioneers, Glen Cove Pavilion.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—On the most desirable part of the avenue, a dwelling house, with all the modern conveniences. Two lots of ground; possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. W. HALL, No. 341 Fulton-st., over City Bank, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 11 SOUTH WILliam-st. Apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., on the premises.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Where there has never been an accident or failure to produce insensibility to pain. The performance fulfills the promise. Dr. COLTON administers the gas, inhaling every fresh supply himself first to test its purity. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

FOR SALE—TOBACCO PLANTS, RAISED WITH great care, from seed imported direct from Havana, and raised equal to the imported leaf. Also, Connecticut plants of a superior quality. The month of June is the season for setting out the plants. Orders will be taken for above till last of June by J. G. HUSZAK, 421½ Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS.
UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS.
FLATTERING SUCCESS.
FLATTERING SUCCESS.
CONTINUOUS CROWDS
DAILY VISIT
THE TRUE-HEARTED AND PATRIOTIC
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
THE FAMOUS
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
the HEROIC AND BEAUTIFUL GIRL, with whose glorious courage, personal sacrifices, and wonderful exploits the country has resounded for a year past.
She appears upon the stage
DAILY AT 11, 3 AND 7¾ O'CLOCK,
and gives an account of her STARTLING ADVENTURES while in the
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
AVOID THE CROWDS. AVOID THE CROWDS.
by attending the
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
when the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
THE BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
IN NEW AND GRACEFUL DANCES.
FOUNTAIN OF PRISMATIC WATER.
ENGAGED FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
AT GREAT EXPENSE,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
IN HIS
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE."
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE."
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE."
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE."
AND HIS GREAT JIG DANCE.
THE ELEGANT PETITE COMEDIES,
LOVE IN LIVERY.
LOVE IN LIVERY.
and
PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours,
THE GREAT GIANT GIRL,
from Nova Scotia, and the
COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT,
THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING,
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by
PROF. LIVINGSTON,
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG,
MINIATURE SKATING-POND,
THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS,
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE DEVIL'S DRAWING-ROOM.

(Vide New-York Herald, June 15.)
HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
TENTH WEEK OF SEASON—SECOND WEEK OF SECOND PROGRAMME
MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW PROGRAMME,
BY
ROBERT HELLER.
THE STORY OF A BROKEN PLATE,
THE FAIRY RINGDOVES,
HELLER'S CHARMED CABINET OF THE APPARITIONS,
WITH
A LIVE GHOST.
The Hall is now cooled by Heller's new Aular Ventilator.
Two new pianoforte solos every evening.
Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.

GRAND BILLIARD OPENING.

MELVIN FOSTER'S new rooms, No. 206 8th-av., will be opened TUESDAY EVENING.
Messrs. Phelan, Kavanagh, Goldthwait and others will play.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CLOSE.—The fortieth annual exhibition of the Academy will close at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 25.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

FREMONT AND COCHRANE,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

RALLY FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

NINTH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CLUB
RATIFICATION MEETING,
Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, June 20,
At 8 o'clock.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana,
will address the meeting.
Union Glee Club, with songs.
Seats reserved for ladies.
FRANK D. KARR, S. W. FREED, } Secs. A. H. KEECH, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, with private table if desired, in a first-class house. Terms from $20 to $30 per week; 10th-st. and 2d-av.; Box No. 43, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 42 Lexington-av., in a private family, where there are no children, with or without board. Private table, if preferred.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT NO. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $1 50 and $2 per day.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

A LARGE AIRY ROOM, ON THE SECOND story, with or without board, to let for the Summer. Inquire at No. 43 East 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO young gentlemen or a married couple can obtain a pleasant room and good board in a private family. Location very desirable and accessible. Reference, Charles F. Harris, No. 51 Murray-st., first floor.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL,

"SARATOGA SPRINGS."
This great Summer Hotel is now open for the season.
For apartments, apply in person or by letter,
W. W. LELAND & CO.,
or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

BALDWIN HOUSE,

LAKE MAHOPAC,
Having changed hands, will be opened on the 20th of June. A large dining and several new sleeping rooms have been added to the house. Various improvements have been made to the grounds, such as terracing and cutting wide walks, &c.
The proprietors will spare no pains to make the guests comfortable and their stay agreeable.
BEEBE & TREMAIN, Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE—AT GREENPORT, L. I., will be opened on July 1 by AUGUSTUS SMITH, for the reception of the traveling public. It has good sea bathing near the house, with all the conveniences necessary, &c.; also it is one of the best fishing places around the island. We will also guarantee to do our utmost to make it a pleasant and comfortable home for all our guests.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N.Y. will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 25.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, ON BROADWAY, above Canal-st., containing $4 in bills, some small change and two (green) ferry tickets. If the finder will return the pocket-book to J. G. WATKINS, at the office of the New-York *Times*, he can retain the contents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS had 12 to 15 years experience in the banking, stock and exchange business, and has extensive facilities for conducting the same, is anxious to form a connection which will be mutually advantageous, with a party able to command $20,000 to $50,000. Address, STOCK BROKER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$75 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL sewing machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

INSTRUCTION.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees, by his new system of "hand-training," to remove stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand and give an easy rapid business style.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

(Late Wallack's.)
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
FIFTH WEEK
OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY
ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20,
the performance will commence with
TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES .... F. S. CHANFRAU,
as played by him many hundred nights. He being the first to enact the character, save the late WILLIAM E. BURTON.
To be followed by
THE DEBUTANTE.
ACHILLE TALMA DUFARD, an eccentric Frenchman, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY, entire change of programme.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF A. H. DAVENPORT. MONDAY EVENING, June 20, on which occasion Miss LOTTA, the fairy artiste, from the shores of the Pacific; Mr. ROBERT HELLER, the world-renowned magician; Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, the popular young American tragedian; Mr. E. LAMB, the favorite comedian, and all the ladies and gentlemen of the Winter Garden company have kindly tendered their services, and will appear in their various specialties. Miss Lotta in song, dance and banjo solo; Mr. Heller in his most brilliant feats; Mr. Boniface and Mr. Lamb as Robert Macaire and Jaques Strop; Mrs. Chanfrau as Susan, Mr. Davenport as William and Mr. Vining Bowers as Gnatbrain, in the beautiful drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S.

Monday—THE HUNCHBACK.
Tuesday—(last time)—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Wednesday—(last time)—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and RURAL FELICITY.
Thursday—(first time this season)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Friday—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth night of ROSEDALE.
Saturday—THE HUNCHBACK.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Late Hope Chapel, opposite the New-York Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
WANTED A FAMILY.
WANTED A FAMILY.
GRAND MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Tickets to Matinee, Children, 15 cents; Adults, 25 cents.
The Academy will be to let from the 1st of July to the 1st of October. Apply to GEO. HOLMAN, 720 Broadway.

AID FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Oratorical and musical entertainment in aid of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home U. S. General Hospital, (corner Lexington-av. and 51st-st.,) at the Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, 1864. Hon. George Opdyke will preside. The following distinguished orators will address the meeting: Rev. Dr. FOSTER, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Tickets one dollar; no reserved seats.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Grenadines, Bareges, Tissues, Jaconets, Alpacas, Organdies, &c., &c., including a fine assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
for Summer wear at Retail, at reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT MOWBRAY'S.
CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
SILK CLOAKS, FROM $10 TO $75.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH,
214 BOWERY, BET. SPRING AND PRINCE.

AT MOWBRAY'S.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH,
214 BOWERY, BET. SPRING AND PRINCE.

FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.
Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VEILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.
N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation; 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
IMPROVED SHAPES,
made expressly for
GAYNOR,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.
ONLY DEPOT in this City.
No. 543 Broadway.
CHARLES E. BACON.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"FOR THE DEAR OLD Flag I Die," "Was My Brother in the Battle?" "Bury Me in the Morning," "Wilt Thou be True?" "I Will be True to Thee," "Merry Little Birds are We," "Oh, why am I so Happy?" "The Little Ballad Girl," "When Old Friends were Here," and "She was all the World to Me"—FOSTER. "Home is Home," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing," "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," and "Hymn of the Nation"—THOMAS. "Sweet Little Nell," "Dying Drummer," "Weep no More for Lilly," "Katy Did and Katy Didn't," "This Hand Never Struck me, Mother," "Dost Thou Ever Think of Me, Love," "Little Joey, the Contraband," "The New Emancipation Song," and "The Angels are Hovering Near"—PARKHURST. "Dear One, I Think of Thee," "The Rose of Clifton Dale," "The Violet," "One by One The Stars of Evening," and "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale"—LAWRENCE. "Land of the Brave and Free"—PLUMLEY. "Christ Will Care for Mother Now"—WESTON. All of which are recommended. Price 30 cents each, mailed free. For sale at all the music-stores.

VOSE PIANOS.—A FEW OF THESE CELEbrated pianos are now on exhibition at WATERS' Music store, No. 481 Broadway. They are among the best manufactured in Boston, being rich and powerful in tone and seldom require tuning. Call and see them. Fifty new and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Prices reasonable.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY, Happy Festal Eve," "Fourth of July," and "The Union must Stand," for strawberry festivals and Fourth of July celebrations; price 3 cents, 30 cents per dozen, $2 per 100; mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

The New-York Times, Sunday, June 19, 1864.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

But seven bodies of the victims of the explosion at the Arsenal yesterday have been identified thus far, and it is not possible that any more can be. Numerous relatives of the deceased were at the arsenal this morning, but many were unable to recognize friends. All work is suspended to-day except by a few carpenters and painters who are engaged in preparing coffins for the funerals, which will all take place from the arsenal to-morrow evening. A site has been selected in the Congressional Burying Ground for the interment and a monument is to be erected by the employees.

THE BRAZIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress recently passed, authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, the Postmaster-General has advertised for proposals. Twelve round trips are to be performed annually for a term of ten years, commencing on or before the 1st of September, 1865. The steamships offered for this service must be American, of first class, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil. The Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by Brazil in respect to the reëstablishment of the proposed service between the two countries.

THE PRUSSIAN BLOCKADE.

At the instance of the Danish Minister accredited to the Government of the United States, the following amended notice is published of the possible resumption of the blockade of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, as well as that of the ports of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

It has been officially announced to the State Department, that hostilities between Denmark and the German Powers would be resumed on the 12th of this month, unless postponed by the proceedings of the conference at London, and that in such case the blockade of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, as well as of the ports of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which have been raised from the 12th ult., will go into force again immediately after the expiration of the term fixed upon for the duration of the suspension of arms. Neutral ships, however, which should essay, after the resumption of hostilities, to enter one of the ports again blockaded, would not be captured, unless a preliminary notice of the reëstablishment of the blockade had been first made to them in the ordinary way, or if needed, by the vessels of the blockading squadron.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Senate's Committee of Conference, to act in conjunction with that of the House, on the disagreeing amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill, consists of Senators FESSENDEN, HOWE and VAN WINKLE. Representatives MORRILL, PENDLETON and HOOPER, are the Committee on the part of the House. About three hundred amendments are to be compromised.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) reported the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill, with amendments, one of which provides that not more than ten sections of land per mile shall be granted for that part of the line east of the western boundary of Minnesota, until the whole line is finished and in running order, and that no railroad already constructed, in whole or part, shall receive the benefit of the act. The cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the lands shall be paid by the company before receiving a title to the land.

RESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill in relation to the reservation of the public lands, making it lawful for the Commissioners of the General Land Office to fix the minimum price of the lands at not less than twenty-five cents per acre, when such reservations are ready for sale.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the joint resolution relative to the Overland Mail Route, and it was passed, as follows:

That the Postmaster-General be and he hereby is authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to extend the mail contract number 10,773 with the present contractors, or any other responsible parties, commonly known as the Overland Mail Company, for the term of one year from the first day of July next, upon the same terms and conditions with the present existing contract, except as to schedule time, which shall not exceed sixteen days for eight months of the year, and twenty days for the remaining four months, and accept of a compensation which shall not exceed the sum of $820,000 beyond the amount paid for carrying printed matter by water.

The bill as amended goes back to the House.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents was taken up.

It provides that PERRY MCDONOUGH COLLINS, of California, and his associates and assignees, shall have the right to construct and maintain a line or lines of telegraph from any point or points on the line of the Pacific Telegraph, constructed in pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved June 16, 1860, northerly through the territories of the United States to the boundaries of British Columbia, with such branch lines as may be needed to open communication with the various mining districts and other settlements in said territories.

The section donating unappropriated lands, not exceeding one-quarter of a section for each fifteen miles of line constructed, was amended by granting the use of said lines to the extent of forty acres, on the motion of Mr. BROWN.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) an amendment was adopted that the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail for that portion of the Pacific coast, both of America and Asia, where it is proposed to establish said telegraph line, one steamer or sailing vessel, in his discretion, to assist in the surveys and soundings, and in the laying and submerging of the cable, and in transporting the materials connected therewith, and generally to afford such assistance as may be deemed best calculated to secure a successful promotion of the enterprise.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) moved to strike out the third section of the bill, as follows:

That within five years from the passage of this act the said COLLINS, his associates and assigns, shall complete and have ready for successful operation a line of telegraph, from its connection with the said Pacific Telegraph to the mouth of the Amoor River aforesaid, the Secretary of the State is authorized and instructed to contract with the parties owning said line or lines, upon receiving suitable guarantees from them, as in the case of bids for mail contracts, for the use of the said line or lines by the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-office and the Legislative and Judicial Departments and the respective offices thereof, for all public purposes, for a period of ten years next ensuing the date of said contract, the United States to pay for such use at the rate of $50,000 a year, in equal quarterly payments; provided, that if, during any of the fifteen years aforesaid, the business done by the United States under said contract shall, at the ordinary rate of charge for private messages, exceed the sum of $100,000, an account thereof duly authenticated, shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall certify the same to Congress for payment.

Mr. TEN EYCK said that while he would not throw any impediment in the way of the establishment of this line by refusing its owners the right of way, and while he would not refuse granting them quarter sections of land every fifteen miles, nor refuse them the aid of the navy, he would be opposed to granting them a subsidy of half a million of dollars, when the line could be constructed without a dollar being granted to them. He was opposed to it at this time when the coffers of the treasury are so bare that our poor soldiers cannot receive their greenbacks.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) said there was now a company preparing to construct a telegraphic line between the Eastern and Western Continents without asking any subsidy.

Mr. GRIMES opposed certain provisions of the bill as injurious to the interests of the Government.

The amendment of Mr. TEN EYCK was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Carlile, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Richardson, Sprague, Sumner, Wilkinson—17.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) at this time (4:20 P. M.,) moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) hoped that the bill would be finished to-day, as it was one of national importance.

Mr. WILSON said it was very important to have an Executive Session.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Union,) would suggest, if it would suit the views of the Senators from Massachusetts, that 25 per cent. of the profits of the company be paid toward the purchase of the New-Jersey Railroad Company and the extinguishment of the New-England fishing bounties. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON said he was astonished at the remarks of the Senator from California (Mr. MCDOUGALL). As far as he (WILSON) was individually concerned, if the bill was made satisfactory to him in its details, he should probably support it; but he believed it highly important that we should have an Executive Session for a short time to-day.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped we would finish this bill before we parted. If the subsidies were found objectionable we could hereafter repeal them.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) opposed the bill, not from any particular hostility to its grand objects, but because he thought this an inopportune time for its passage. He thought there had been much feeling exhibited to-day in trying to press the measure through, and while he would acquit Senators from any unworthy motives in endeavoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been strong lobby influences brought to bear to effect the object.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) with much warmth of feeling repelled the imputation conveyed in the language of the Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN) that the Senators who supported and urged the bill were influenced by any such motives.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator from Maine had used unparliamentary language.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had not infringed parliamentary rules.

Mr. CONNESS said then at least it was in bad taste.

Mr. FESSENDEN was understood to reply that the Senator's (CONNESS) tastes and his were different. He (FESSENDEN) had refrained from any feeling on this matter, but if the Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL) insisted upon a quarrel with him he should have it.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not desire any quarrel with the Senator from Maine, but he believed his language on this, as it has been on other occasions, unparliamentary and reflective on the motives of other Senators for their conscientious action on matters which came before this body. In his (TRUMBULL'S) course he had always acted according to his best judgment as a Senator and without fear or favor.

Mr. DOOLITTLE rose to a point of order, that the debate was not in order.

The Chair decided that the debate was not in order to the extent it had been carried on in this case.

After a motion to go into Executive Session, Mr. HARLAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, but afterward withdrew it.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked the Senator (JOHNSON) to withdraw his motion, as it would be unjust to him (FESSENDEN) to have the Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL) cut off in the midst of his tirade against him without allowing him to conclude, and he (FESSENDEN) to reply.

Mr. JOHNSON said, without wishing to do either Senator injustice, it was the purpose of his motion to adjourn to stop this debate.

The Senate then concurred in a verbal amendment of the House to the Indian Appropriation Bill, which had before been before the Senate.

The motion of Mr. JOHNSON to adjourn was carried, and the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18.

NEW POST ROUTES.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported a bill establishing a large number of new post routes.

It was passed without being read.

SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Speaker presented the petition of CHARLES KING, President, and HAMILTON FISH, Chairman of the Trustees of Columbia College, in favor of an international system of coinage, weights and measures.

THE SOLDIERS' PAY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Conference on the bill increasing the pay of privates to $16 per month, and non-commissioned officers in proportion, made a report thereon. He explained, among other things, that the one hundred days' men and all others will receive the same rate of pay. The report was adopted.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Speaker announced the first business to be the passage of the bill considered yesterday, providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners to adjudicate claims on property lost or destroyed by the armies of the United States.

There was a call of the House. One hundred and nineteen members answered to their names. The above-named bill was passed by 69 against 54.

WASHINGTON RAILROADS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's bill incorporating another street-railroad company in the District of Columbia, and by 60 against 75, refused to strike out the proviso that no regulation shall be made excluding any persons from the cars on account of color.

The Bill passed, 83 against 46.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House acted on the Senate's amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the bill amendatory to the Pacific Railroad Act was postponed until Tuesday evening.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BILL.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill, which was passed, that the act of December, 1861, to promote the efficiency of the navy, shall not be construed to retire any officer under sixty-two years of age, who has been in the service forty-five years after he arrived at the age of sixteen years; and also passed the bill providing that the corps of Commanders in the navy on the active list, shall temporarily embrace all appointed to such a grade prior to the commencement of the present session of Congress.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. RICE reported the House bill, giving assimilated rank to warrant officers of the navy; after five years' service they are to rank as ensigns, and after ten years as masters.

The House bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, the candidates to be under eighteen years of age.

The above-named bills were passed.

Mr. RICE reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to alter the contract with Capt. ERICSSON for the construction of impregnable iron vessels, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, so that Capt. ERICSSON may be relieved of his contract for the *Puritan*, and the Government take it at the amount of valuation and finish it according to recently demonstrated improvements. Nothing contained in this resolution is to be construed to affect the contract for the *Dictator*.

Mr. RICE explained the intention of the resolution, saying the *Dictator* is to be completed without additional cost to the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said the glowing tribute paid to the skill and patriotism of ERICSSON was no doubt well deserved, but he did not approve of the proposition pending. It was well known that immense fortunes had been made by contractors in shoddy and other things, who had never offered back any of the money to the Government, but if a man alleges he has lost money, it was then asked to absolve him from his contract.

Mr. RICE hoped the gentleman would not involve Capt. ERICSSON'S contracts with those of a disreputable character.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied he was only illustrating a fact.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the Naval Committee had carefully considered the subject, and come to the conclusion that the necessities of the country required something of this kind to be done.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied if that was so, then the country was in the hands of contractors.

Mr. RICE said all the money appropriated had been expended, and Capt. ERICSSON had spent six or seven hundred thousand dollars beside.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the man who made the contract was bound to take the expenditures into consideration.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) explained the terms of the contract, and spoke of the increased price of materials, and advocated the resolution.

Mr. NELSON, of New-York, (Union,) would merely suggest to the gentleman whether it would not be best to give the contractors two millions of acres of the public lands.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked whether the gentleman would not take an installment for the New-York Canals.

Mr. NELSON replied, if the lands were distributed he wanted his share.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said if we allow ERICSSON additional pay, owing to the increased price of materials, we ought to give additional pay to all other contractors.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke of the patriotism and skill of Capt. ERICSSON, and thought it the duty of Congress to indemnify him.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, in reply to the question asked by Mr. WASHBURNE, said the Committee on Naval Affairs had documentary evidence before them, and the committee, without dissent, authorized the resolution to be reported. The joint resolution was passed, 85 to 36.

Mr. RICE reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed, relative to the appointments of Admirals and the increase of line officers of the Navy by the appointment of volunteer officers to the regular list.

THE NAVAL TREATY OF 1817.

The House took up the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, that the President be authorized to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the treaty arrangements of 1817 in respect to a naval force on the lakes at the end of six months.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) said the reporting of this resolution grew out of the proposed establishment of a Naval Depot on the Lakes. The Secretary of State had said, during a conversation with him, (BROWN,) that he had no idea that any difficulty with England would arise by the adoption of this resolution.

The resolution was passed.

THE NEW-LONDON NAVY-YARD.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing a survey to be made of lands at New-London, donated by that city for a naval depot, and for the construction, docking and repair of iron-clads, and when a good title has been given the Secretary accept of the same for those purposes.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept of League Island from the City of Philadelphia for navy-yard purposes.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, moved, and the House agreed, to postpone the whole subject till the second Monday in December proximo, by a vote of 71 to 26.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table by a vote of 69 to 44.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Commissioners to select a site for a navy-yard or naval depot on the Western waters.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a substitute authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept of a site at Cairo for same purposes.

Pending which the House adjourned.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices to June 12 via the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Friday, June 17.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New Orleans 12th inst., has arrived.

The news is unimportant.

She was fired into at Columbia, Mississippi, by musketry, without injury.

The colored people of New-Orleans had a grand emancipation celebration on the 11th.

The steamer *Columbia*, from New-York, had arrived.

The steamer *Morning Star* started for New-York on the morning of the 12th.

Among the passengers by the steam transport *Thomas O. Scott*, for New-York, was Gen. FRANKLIN, still suffering from his wound received in the Red River campaign.

Gen. MCCLERNAND was still at New-Orleans.

Cotton was buoyant with fair inquiry and very little on sale. Ordinary 94c.@95c.; low Middling $1 01@$1 03; Middling $1 06@$1 08. Very little Sugar or Molasses offering; fair to good Sugar 19½c.; prime Molasses 95c.

COTTON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Middling	$105@$106
Liverpool Middling	$103@$104
Low Middling	$101@102
Good Ordinary	98c.@99c.
Ordinary	95c.@96c.
	Bales.
Sales this week	2,600
Exports this week	3,777
Estimated stock	304,000

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

The market is almost bare of cotton, closing firm at above quotations. Receipts continue very moderate.

RUTSON MAURY, JR., Cotton Broker.

Defeat of Gen. Sturgis.

PERTINACITY OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 16.

Another body of seventy stragglers from the expedition of Gen. STURGIS got in here safely last night. Among them are twenty negroes, and each negro brought back his gun and accoutrements with him, while most of the white troops lost all theirs. Two of the negroes were wounded in their legs near Guntown, but notwithstanding marched nearly one hundred miles and brought their guns in with them.

Gen. STURGIS has been relieved from command.

Libel Suit.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 18.

It is stated that Mr. E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent at this port, has commenced a libel suit against the proprietors of the Boston *Post*, claiming damages 25,000 dollars. The alleged libel is for implicating Mr. NORTON in connection with SMITH BROTHERS in the *Post's* account of the arrest of the latter for frauds in navy contracts.

Important Arrest of Government Swindlers in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 18.

SMITH BROTHERS, hardware dealers and naval contractors, No. 102 Federal-street, were arrested yesterday and sent to Fort Warren, for swindling the Government.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rutger's Female Institute—Twenty-Fifth Annual Commencement.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of the Rutger's Female Institute was held on Thursday, the 16th inst., in the Broadway Tabernacle, in the presence of a very large audience. Mr. H. M. PIERCE, the President of the Institute, presided on the occasion. Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON made the opening prayer. The singing was under the direction of Prof. J. C. WOODMAN. The reports of the various committees upon the essays of the pupils, drawing and painting, vocal music, French, penmanship, practical chemistry, and senior examinations, were interesting, and reflected the highest credit upon the managers of this venerable institution. The interest of the anniversary culminated when the graduating class received the diploma of the Institute from the hands of the President. At the close of his address Mr. PIERCE said:

"With this address, your parting hymn, and the presentation of these diplomas, your connection with Rutger's Institute, as pupils, will forever cease. Many of you have been connected with it for years—all have been faithful in the performance of duty, eager in the acquirement of knowledge, ladylike in deportment, and generous rivals in striving for the highest excellence in every department of female education. Endeared as you have made yourselves to us, I cannot allow you to withdraw from your old familiar places without assuring you, even thus publicly, of our respect for your talents, your attainments, your womanly qualities, and sterling characters Like bread upon the waters of life, have the trustees of this Institution sent forth, in the last twenty-five years, as many classes to bless the world. After many, many days, they will come back to us this evening, to visit once more their Alma Mater; you know how cordially we shall welcome their return. This welcome we shall always gladly extend to you. You have finished your work here; it has been well done; go forth now into the world, and with high resolve and full trust in God begin your greater and nobler life-work. I believe that that work also will be well done. You go with our warmest wishes and most fervent prayers for success and happiness in all your future walks; do not doubt but that our interest in you will continue unabated. Confident of your worthiness to receive the highest honor they are capable of bestowing, the trustees have instructed me to present to each of you the diploma of the Institute."

The names of the graduates were Julia Arnold, Olivia J. Burns, Lizzie M. Burns, Annie S. Fielder, Frances S. Holkins, Anna Jenny, Alice Jane McKenzie, Fannie W. Rankin, Juliette A. Turner, Anna Dunshee, Julia J. Hanford and Maria F. Page.

A reunion of the graduates of the last twenty-five years, former teachers and trustees, was held in the chapel of the Institute on the evening of commencement day. Every class was largely represented. The services were of an unusually interesting character, and will never be forgotten by those who participated in them. A graduate of the class of 1840, Mrs. HANFORD, had a daughter among the graduates of the present year. Over three hundred and fifty participated in the reunion. An interesting and touching poem from a member of the Class of 1844, (Mrs. MIXER, of Buffalo,) and addressed to the Class of 1864, was read. The venerable Chancellor of the New-York University, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, presided during a part of the evening devoted to literary exercises. After the opening address, a welcome was extended to those present by Mr. PIERCE, the President of the Institute. Dr. CHAS. E. WEST followed with a historical sketch of the Institute. Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON made a forcible and touching address to the old trustees present. Jos. HOXIE, Esq., for twenty-four years a trustee, closed his remarks with proposing "Auld Lang Syne," which was sung by the large audience with a depth of feeling seldom observed. The archives of the Institute were enriched with the autographs of all specially concerned in the reunion. We learn the proceedings of this interesting occasion will soon be published.

The Second Army Corps.

A large number of gentlemen have recently determined to procure substitutes in advance of a draft, in order to receive their exemption, in accordance with late orders of Gen. FRY, and at the same time aid in filling up the Second Army Corps. The Hancock Recruiting Committee on Friday last addressed the following letter to Gen. HAYS:

HANCOCK RECRUITING COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Hays, A. A. P. M. G., New York:

GENERAL: We understand that from five hundred to a thousand gentlemen, many of whom are exempt, are desirous of procuring substitutes, paying the necessary bounty, if they can do so through a channel in which they have confidence.

We will be happy to offer ourselves as such a medium, provided you can obtain for us an order that these substitutes can be mustered into the Second Army Corps, at the headquarters of the Hancock Recruiting Committee, at Tammany Hall; and that a receipt be issued to each of those gentlemen providing substitutes, which shall exempt them from the draft for three years, according to the present rule.

We are, General, very respectfully, &c.,

John E. Williams, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry F. Spaulding, Stephen Hyatt, George C. Satterlee, R. L. Cutting, Parker Handy, George Bliss, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, George C. Ward.

Committee of Hancock Recruiting Committee.

It is understood that Gen. HAYS will endeavor to secure permission from the authorities at Washington for Col. NUGENT to receive substitutes, the Provost-Marshals to give exemption papers on receiving certificates from Col. NUGENT that the men have been accepted.

Billiards.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, has again challenged KAVANAGH to play for the championship of American billiards. The challenge has been regularly made, and the deposit placed in the hands of Messrs. PHELAN and COLLENDER. Mr. KAVANAGH has signified his readiness to play any time in September next that a suitable hall can be provided. The time will probably be fixed next week.

WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE has published the following challenge to the winner:

NEW YORK, June 18, 1864.

I hereby challenge the winner of the forthcoming match between Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIEMAN to compete with me in a match for the championship and $500 aside, according to the rules adopted by the Billiard Congress. I have deposited $250 forfeit with Messrs. PHELAN and COLLENDER.

WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE.

Funeral of Col. Byrnes.

The following order has been issued by Gen. SANDFORD. The Twenty-eighth Regiment is composed exclusively of Irishmen:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW YORK, June 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 19.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. BAGLEY, is hereby designated as the funeral escort to the remains of Col. RICHARD BYRNES, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who fell at the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June inst., while in command of the Irish Brigade.

The regiment will parade on Sunday next, the 19th inst., and will form line in West-street, with the right on the Cortlandt-street ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Brig.-Gen. EWEN will promulgate this order.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, A. D. C.

Naval Recruits Received as Substitutes.

Provost-Marshal-General FRY has issued the following order, from which it will be seen that his recent order has been so far modified as to permit the enlistment of enrolled citizens in the navy, and also their acceptance as substitutes. All persons so enlisting will be required to furnish certificates from the Provost-Marshals of their districts that they have been enrolled.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

Gen. WM. HAYS—Men enlisted in the navy, in order to be credited, must be liable to military service. See Circular 11. Circular 21 is not intended to forbid enlistment of substitutes in the navy.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Condition of the Streets.

On Friday several members of the New-York Dailies, at the invitation of City Inspector BOOLE, accompanied by LEONARD H. BOOLE, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and his deputy, JOHN H. BRADY, made a tour of the City in carriages to observe the condition of the streets. The City Inspector was too unwell to accompany the party.

This tour of inspection was designed as a means of affording the community through the public journals an opportunity of giving a public expression concerning the condition of the streets. The party left the Inspector's office at 11:30 o'clock, and drove through the principal thoroughfares of the First and Second Wards. Cleanliness was generally observed in many localities which had for years previous been kept in a notorious filthy condition. It was evident that considerable effort had been used to comply with the Sanitary requirements of the public, but it was also evident that owing to the neglect, purposely or from necessity, of the Croton Aqueduct Department, a great deal can be done to improve the condition of many localities. In some streets, especially on Washington-street, ponds of water were found standing, over which ragged urchins were floating miniature ships regardless of the deadly miasma that arose from the stagnant pools. The repairs of the pavement and the keeping clear of culverts and sinks, belong to the Croton Aqueduct Department. Until the present year they have performed this duty with tolerable satisfaction to the public. This year, however, they are much restricted in their action in this work, owing to a provision in the City tax law of 1864, limiting the appropriation, and requiring the work to be done by contract. The abrupt departure from the day work system necessitated by this law has unfortunately compelled the Board to neglect the work, pending the time indispensable to closing a contract, which it is hoped they may be able soon to do. In general the cobble pavement is badly rutted and broken, making inequalities, which, added to its natural irregularity of surface, renders it difficult to keep it creditably clean. The Belgian pavement is the opposite of all this. Its comparatively smooth surface and shallow crevices between joints, enables the broom of either the hand-sweeper or the machine to give it a clean and handsome appearance. Wherever this admirable pavement was passed over yesterday by the party, its excellent condition in point of cleanliness and symmetrical formation were generally observed.

An observable defect, as far as the cleanly appearance of the streets is concerned, were piles of sand and other building material, and freshly emptied piles of rubbish thrown on streets recently swept. The restriction of this reprehensible practice of littering the streets belongs to the police, but the tedious process of law necessary to bring punishment to the offenders, renders nugatory the police efforts, and hence the duty of removing litter falls almost invariably upon the City Inspector; whereas it ought to be done by those in fault.

The party next visited the Roosevelt-street dumping-ground, where as many as 4,500 loads of debris are frequently discharged a week. Thence they passed into the worst portions of the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, where the streets were found to be commendably clean. The route was continued through Grand-street and along the East River side of the City to Seventh-street, where a brief visit was paid to the residence of the City Inspector. After partaking of refreshments, the journey was continued through the streets bordering on the East River to Thirty-fourth-street, which was followed over to the North River. Here Superintendent BOOLE suggested to the party that as they were near the fat-boiling establishments at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, they should visit that locality. The olfactory nerves of the gentlemen present scented these establishments afar off, and all unanimously refused to venture nearer those institutions so frequently pronounced nuisances by the communities surrounding them.

In the course of their rounds the party were informed that the area of streets swept is 1,100 acres. At present, 314 sweepers are employed, at $2 per day, each man averaging about twenty days a month. Beside this force, 190 ash and 142 dirt carts are in use.

Departure of the Shamrock.

The *Shamrock*, (third-rate,) which left the Navy Yard Thursday night at 8 o'clock, sailed yesterday for the South. She is a new ship, navy built, and carries ten guns. Her engines have been tested and work well. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander—W. H. MACOMB; Lieutenant—Rufus K. Duer; Acting-Ensigns—W. W. Mecteer, Rowland B. Brown, John W. Lewis, Geo. T. Ford; Acting-Assistant Surgeon—Philip H. Barton; Acting-Assistant Paymaster—Louis Sands; Acting Master—P. J. Hargous; Captain's Clerk—Henry A. Macomb; Paymaster's Clerk—C. C. Flint; Second Assistant Engineers—S. W. Cragg and W. H. Harrison; Third-Assistant Engineers—Samuel H. Lewis, W. F. Blakemore, and Otis C. Chamberlin; Acting Gunner—William Peterkin; Acting Master's Mate—W. D. Burlingame.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS DOINGS.—The citizens, soldiers, emigrants and others who frequent the Battery, have been entertained, of late, with a series of performances which cast those of HELLER or the DAVENPORTS quite in the shade. There seems, indeed, to be a sort of magical atmosphere hanging over the City just now, from which all kinds of strange doings are eliminated from time to time. The exhibitions on the Battery are the work of two sailors, said to be Portuguese, and are apparently intended merely for their own amusement, though the men are not averse to receiving small donations of postage stamps. Their contortions are quite wonderful, and the manner in which they cast off their jackets without other movement than a species of muscular spasm, not using their hands in the least, is really singular, reminding one of the way in which a snake digests himself of his skin in August. One of these men is talkative and agreeable. He calls himself ZAN-ZAN, and says the other is his mate. The latter is taciturn to a degree, and performs his curious mystifications with a sublimely solemn countenance. Several hundreds have witnessed these tricks within a week past, and have been equally surprised and delighted thereby.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.—This regiment, which left New-York about three years ago for the seat of war, returned yesterday morning, in the *Fulton*, from Hilton Head. The command, which originally numbered over a thousand men, returns with 327 men and the following officers: Col. LEOP. VON GILSA; Surgeon, Dr. Brilliantowsky; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Sattler; Captains, Knipschild, Heinrichs, Bang, and Waugner; Lieutenants Stephens, Warnecke, Barneman, Messeller, and Griswold. Five hundred and twenty men, nearly and conscripts, are retained at Hilton Head, under Lieut.-Col. VON EINSIDEL. The regiment was in both battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, all through FREMONT'S Virginia campaign. The members of the Forty-first will be received on Monday morning by a committee of Germans, assisted by the Fifth and Eleventh Regiments New-York State Militia, and reviewed by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall.

A MAMMOTH REGIMENT.—The Sixteenth New-York Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Col. J. J. MORRISON, headquarters at Yorktown, Va., is the largest regiment ever recruited in the United States, and has men in the following places: At Yorktown, 1,140; at Williamsburgh, 735; at Gloucester Point, 147; at Bermuda Hundred, 270; putting up telegraph, 50; with One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, 46; with First New-York Mounted Rifles, 272—transferred; with Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers, 45; with light batteries United States Artillery, 22; with Army of the Potomac, 201—transferred; making a total of 2,928 men and 53 officers. Can any State equal it?

AID FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—An oratorical and musical entertainment for the benefit of the relief fund of the Ladies' Home United States General Hospital, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening next. Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. FOSTER, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Prof. HITCHCOCK, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and others.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	197		100 Chi. & N. W.		53¾
40,000 do	197¾		400 do		53¼
2500 Erie Railway	113½		400 do		53¾
1200 do	113⅜	b3	200 P., F. W. & C.		112¾
500 Hud. Riv. R	142½		15,000 Ohio & M. C.		55⅞
400 do	142¾		200 Cumb. Coal Co.		72¼
100 Ill. Cen. R	127¾		100 do	b3	72¾
400 Pitts., F. W. & C.	112		400 Mar. Min. Co.		55¾
100 Toledo	148	s3	550 do		55⅞
400 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	89⅝				

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 18—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Mr. McKee, Toronto; M. Fitzgerald, J. Cartlidge, James Bromsgrove, of Philadelphia; F. M. Scott, J. A. Chambers, Mr. Moodie, Quebec; W. L. Means, A. Roadiau, C. Lebon, M. Joachims, Havana; Rev. G. W. Coan, wife, three children and Miss Lucy Wright and Rev. Austin H. Wright, C. Parkinson, E. A. J. Bethe and three children, J. Gass, E. H. Ogood, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, F. W. Bonnd, William Holdsworth, W. J. Wilton, W. J. Thompson, John Thompson and wife, Mme. Buisson, Emily Bromsgrove, Philadelphia; W. J. Turner, H. Turner, G. H. Tilley, Mr. E. S. Tucker, James Young and wife, Mr. J. H. Osgood, Mr. Isaacson, Toronto; Mr. R. J. Walker and wife, S. A. Draper and wife, Rev. William Johnston, Mr. Boice, James Purse and lady, Thomas Smith and lady, Rev. Mr. Sullivan and lady, James S. Row and lady, Richard Gulbins and lady, John F. Hedman, lady and three children, L. Levery, A. Saunders, Charles P. Abbott, James Yates, lady and four children, G. W. Prichard, wife and child, Mr. Routh and lady, Miss Dunlop, Miss R. H. Moneypenny, Mrs. H. Crabtree, Mrs. R. Wyley, J. M. Salcedo, John Thompton, P. R. Ortegia, of Paris, F. Garbiso, Juan Armengol, A. Molin, Joe A. Orliz, Louis and Pascall Collong, N. Gerard, J. H. Ramsbottom, J. Armengol, San Currera, Jose Colon, Jose Harguengoiten, Jose Diaz, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, for Havana—Mrs. Wall, nephew and servant, Hy. Murphy, S. C. Blakeston, T. Ross Hanson, Chas. Mangen, A. T. Pearson, Chas. C. Knight, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Raffelin, M. Larkin, L. Frendenberger, P. M. Baxter, J. H. Jensen, J. Driggs, A. Bain, G. W. Higgs, R. Weber, D. Houston, E. Andrews, Chas. Pearson, Mr. Earle, Geo. Fluck, Mrs. A. Doering, E. Sargent, Capt. Roach, R. Cross, Wm. W. Havins, James Eglinton, A. J. Clark, Chas. Wittaker, James Pavey, James Glover, L. Chapin, C. H. Miller, R. W. McCarty, Jas. McNeil, Jno. Smith, Geo. Hamilton, Wm. McCartney, Neil Campbell, Jno. McCallum, M. Lyons, E. Jenkins, P. Risley, J. McKinley, M. McCarwell, C. C. Large, W. R. Green, Wm. Furplis.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—Major J. M. Muscot, Louis Scott, Mrs. Letcher, Mrs. S. L. Mead and child, Mrs. Chas. E. Hoyt, J. J. Lefiehur and wife, A. Lavare, A. Courtade, J. E. Blanchard, F. Weiss and wife, Mrs. Mary Bunton, R. M. Duchesne, Wm. Miller, Simon Bernheimer, O. Belet, Miss Lafage, Mrs. Rechart and servant, Wm. G. Mitchell, Thos. Cattman, wife and two sons, J. T. Otis, J. G. Arguene, Wm. D. Miller, J. A. Miller, Wm. F. White, Ansel Tucker, B. S. Seixas, P. C. Pendleton, Capt. Ellis, B. Russell, Henry Taylor, Mrs. Waugh, R. W. Taliafaro.

In steamship Yazoo, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Prosper, Mrs. Leavens, Miss Ayres, Mrs. Elsie Chester, Capt. W. Palmer, T. S. Kehough, Henry Jennings.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—Hon. L. J. Farwell and wife, J. W. Douglass, Geo. F. Brott, A. Wyckoff, W. Jackson, D. M. Fitch and lady, J. W. Vinal, Mrs. G. H. Wilder, Mrs. Col. Norton, Miss M. R. Hotckiss, C. H. Chase, W. H. Hinman and wife, H. Hinman, Mrs. Harrison, Mme. San Roman, J. Waterman, wife and child, Miss Waterman, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Ackland and servant, Dr. Porter, F. Van Benthuysen, wife, 4 children and servant, C. Morse, H. Thomas, wife, children and servant, Mrs. Holmes, G. O. Kendall and child, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Rice, Mis. S. Locke and child, G. S. Burbank, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. G. W. Porch, Miss M. Bowman, W. H. Kelly, Mrs. Fox, Miss Quaiffe, Miss Ceas, Miss Wayland, D. O. Tatune, Maj. R. P. E. Barber, J. H. Field, W. F. Jackson, Capt. Duffield, F. B. Alden, L. B. Hunt, wife and servant, W. C. Doherty, E. Hymes, P. Tulaine, M. Oglesby and daughter, E. G. Phelps, M. Loeb, C. Haggerty, Mrs. Chateau, Dr. B. E. Martin, W. Cahn, J. Sander and lady, H. C. Doherty, J. B. Schiller and son, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. H. Hatch and child, Mrs. Tabor, E. L. Motte and wife, B. Z. Green, E. A. Witters, wife and two children, Mrs. McNeill and child, Mrs. H. Kuhn, Mrs. Dorsey and two children, J. L. Watts, Dr. G. H. Eland, F. P. Wiedman, C. Starke, Mrs. D. E. Landus, Mrs. G. H. Ferguson, Mrs. Ezekiel and servant, Mrs. C. Maitland, P. J. Gleese, Mrs. Col. Kilborn and servant, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, sister, child and servant, W. B. Conger, Dr. Shaw, lady, four children and servant, Mrs. S. B. Bevans, child and servant, Mrs. P. O'Donnell, three children and servant, E. M. Ivans, wife, two children and servant, B. L. Britton, C. Sebastian, N. L. Griffiin, Gilbert C. Smith, E. Kirkpatrick and daughter, L. Lasar and lady, J. Sebastian, J. P. Cady, E. Giguel, J. Hoffman, H. P. Mason and two daughters, F. L. K. Ludwigsen, H. Bodenheim, C. T. Stearnes, E. Pigeon, E. Wegmann, W. Campbell, wife and three children, H. Shaffer, wife and son, B. F. Mead, M. R. Arial, wife, child and servant, J. Stewart, lady, three children and servant, J. Hoy, two children and servant, M. Bates, Mrs. C. Levy and daughter, T. Robinson, Mrs. M. Voisin, Mrs. M. Dorsey and two children, J. S. Wilson and servant, E. Emanuel, M. McCullough, D. Dowling, P. Terzaghi, J. C. Russell, L. Parsons, J. J. Howard, J. J. Ferguson, E. Wagner, G. Ramadanwick, J. M. Murphy, M. Bourdier, and 21 in steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Miss M. E. Gage, Miss M. E. Gorton, Mrs. Hays and child, Maj. E. D. Judd, Surg. Brilliantosky, Dr. H. O. Marcy and servant, Capt. C. Kurpschik, Capt. H. Hunricht, Capt. C. Barego, Capt. T. Wagner, Capt. T. Stepham, Capt. S. Cuskader and servant, Lieut. B. K. Gustin, Lieut. W. S. Andrews, Lieut. Boneman, Lieut. Marnicke, Lieut. Masselleier, Lieut. Griswold, Lieut. F. M. Gould, Lieut. P. Berchnyer, Lieut. H. Gannett, Lieut. E. S. Stimson, Lieut. J. F. Shafer, Assistant Surgeon D. S. Startenberg, Commander J. M. Duncan, U. S. N.; Mr. C. F. B. Thomas, S. P. Willay, J. A. Stillman, W. F. Rockwell, C. P. Bellows, H. M. Wabbel, Capt. Crooker, A. W. Crooker, Capt. Duncan, John R. Stimson, Capt. Beard, J. Addler, Capt. A. Bigelow, James Daly, Capt. W. M. Findlay, A. T. Findlay, W. S. Aldrick, J. E. Prettyman, M. E. Roberts, J. R. Dunlay, A. C. Keeney, P. Dunbar, T. D. Cosgel, P. Hass, E. Graham, S. Burton, D. C. Wilson, Mr. Johnson, T. Brown, F. Rogers, J. Richards, J. Brungaw, P. Donnelly, J. Lindsay, P. Alldred, P. McIntosh, S. L. DoGns, C. Peete, J. Van Natten, J. C. Bruncont, C. W. Thompson, C. H. Bersell, C. S. Lamb, Capt. D. Barton, J. A. Carr, S. A. Purdie, E. Loring, J. Blank, J. Gallagher, G. Baptist, Capt. H. Keansereck, E. H. Schoville, Jas. Lindsay, Capt. J. W. M. Masson, John Graham, Thos. Graham, F. Steenhart, D. Taylor, J. Green. Cabin, 96; steerage, 461—total, 557.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun Sets .... 7 34 | Moon rises.. 7 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 57 | Gov. Island.. 7 46 | Hell Gate.... 9 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Bremen, (Russ.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Idaho, Holmes, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships D. Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; St. George, Cowan, Montevideo, Geo. Savery; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Thomas, (Br.,) Peterson, Cardenas, Spence, Monteyn & Co.; Alphia, (Norw.,) Lorensen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Harmonie, (Hol.,) Mulder, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Harvey, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ricardo, (Br.,) Silva, Cadiz, Henry A. Richards; Magnet, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Tynes & Smith.

Schooners Catharine, Scull, Hog Island; Pawnee, Chapman, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Kathleen, (Br.,) Guptill, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; M. Bayles, Provost, Stamford; White Sea, Lee, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Wm. G. Tufts, Hudson, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Onachita, (Br.,) Godwin, Havana, H. E. Brown & Co.; Corbulo, Norton, Philadelphia, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Alida, Douglas, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; Glenroy, Meady, Gardiner, Me., Holyoke & Murray; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; Brave, Briggs, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Annie L. Edwards, Ellis, Dighton, Baker & Dayton; H. Castoff, Albro, Washington, L. Kenny; Wentworth, (Br.,) Crain, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; H. Hickman, Jestel, Sandy Hill, Md., A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, Port Royal, S. C., June 15, 11:30 A. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The F. brings home the De Kalb Regiment, 41st N. Y. Vols., Col. L. Von Gilser, their term of service having expired. June 15, passed U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, at anchor off Port Royal. 16th, 4 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed a side-wheel steamer, having in tow a brig and schr., bound S.; also passed a U. S. gunboat, bound S.

Steamship Evening Star, Wimpinney, New-Orleans June 12, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor. Was detained four hours at the bar of the S. W. Pass. Passed in the river, bound up, schr. Ida McLeod and Fr. ship Louise Cesar. June 13, lat. 26 38, lon. 86 08, signalized ships Narragansett and Graham's Polly; 15th, passed steamship Cahawba; 16th, signalized a steamship, supposed the Thomas A. Scott, from New Orleans for New-York.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Fort Delaware 18 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Pennington, Alexandria, Va., 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Pondry, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, with 103 wounded soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Agamemnon, (of Liverpool,) Purdy, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. to Arthur Leary. The first part of the passage had heavy S. W. and N. W. gales, the latter part light winds and calms; has been 30 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Ship Clyde, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Pinckney, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. James.

Ship British Lion, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mann, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship Tyro, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Newport and Lund-Island 42 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Union, (of Boston,) Davis, Cardiff 52 ds., with iron to order. Was among the ice 3 ds., on the eastern edge of the Banks, with light winds from W. and calms, 10 to 12 large icebergs in sight at a time; have been 22 ds. since at soundings on the Grand Banks, with light westerly winds.

Bark Barrick, (of London,) Booth, Cardiff 70 ds., with coal to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage; stove bulwarks, etc.

Bark Prins Carl, (Swed.,) Osterberg, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Charlotte & Emma, (of Liverpool,) Irwin, Leghorn 48 ds., with marble, rags, etc., to order.

Brig Alex. Milliken, Haskell, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriam, Glace Bay, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Taylor, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alvarado, (Br.,) Crowell, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Syne Jacobs, (Hol.,) Bloupots, Rio Grande 70 ds., with hides, etc., to order.

Schr. Union, Pinckham, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Perry, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Annie Laurie, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Slocomb, Rio Grande 50 ds., with hides and wool to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Roan, Perry, Machias 12 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Rena, Cudworth, Bangor 10 ds., with barrels to C. & F. I. Peters.

Schr. W. Crawford, Drake, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Warwell, Georgetown, D. C., for Mystic.

Schr. Ringgold, Crowell, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Sarah L. Stevens, (of Dennis,) Studley, Baltimore, with corn for Providence.

Schr. A. E. Barnes, Lawson, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. Holmes, Holmes, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. H. Finch, Valkenberg, Georgetown 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Newport, Tuman, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rio Grande, Johnson, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Townsend, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ann, Bedell, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Alden, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Ann D. Halsey, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. J. Munson, Kelly, Baltimore, with corn.

Schr. D. B. Baylis, Jayne, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Hepzibah, Lunt, New Bedford.

Schr. Orion, Hart, Stonington.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Crockett, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Jackson, Providence.

Schr. Lizzy Guptill, Guptill, Newport.

Schr. Justina, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Zampa, Brown, Machias 9 ds., with laths.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Bristol.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. P. King, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Washington, Evans, Providence.

Schr. Gertrude, Calwell, Stonington.

Schr. Union, Post, Boston.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Trenton, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. Comet, ——, Stonington.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Kale, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Thos. Lovering, Smith, Taunton.

Schr. Ontario, Jones, Newport.

Schr. Ida, Champlin, Providence.

Schr. Loduskia, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Iola, Hibbard, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Goodspeld, Hart, Fall River.

WIND—At sunset, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

June 17—Steamers John Wright, Saxon, Western Metropolis, Charles Thomas, Empire.

Ships Excelsior, Caroline Nesmith.

Barks Martha's Vineyard, Hero, Sherwood.

Brigs Flora, Copernicus, Robertina, Cyprus.

Schooners Ellen, Maria Louisa, Mary & Susan, L. S. Scranton, G. Willey, C. Carrol, Mary Jane, S. L. Wilde, Lilly Frances, Wautega, Naiad Queen.

18th—steamships Virginia and Edinburgh, for Liverpool; Bremen, for Bremen; Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Corsica, for Nassau and Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Anna E Wilson—strg. N. E., no date, was seen lat. 46, lon. 23.

Cornelia Adolphine—Dutch bark, from Amsterdam for New-York, May 28, lat. 16 37, lon. 32 04.

Elba—Br. brig, for Barbados, May 30, lat. 17 16, lon. 46 40.

Commodore Morris—wh. ship, of Falmouth from Valparaiso for New-Bedford, June 14, lat. 36 15, lon. 68 07.

Formosa—ship, from Callao for Bordeaux, 105 ds. out, May 23, lat. 27, lon. 41 51.

Golden Age—ship, from Liverpool for Gloucester, Mass., May 29, lat. 43, lon. 48.

Jereh Perry—whale ship, 44 months out, and 71 ds. from Ta'cahuana for New-Bedford, June 8, lat. 29 05, lon. 63 16.

President—bark, from Valparaiso for New-Bedford, 5 years out, with about 1,400 bbls. oil, June 15, lat. 38 20, lon. 72 30.

Staffordshire—ship, from St. John for Liverpool, June 8, lat. 43, lon. 64.

Universe—ship, hence for Liverpool, June 15, lat. 40 05, lon. 71 28.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Martha, Cann, from Marseilles for New-York, was spoken near Sambro, by the schr. Sanderson, at Halifax 16th inst., with loss of jibboom, fore and mainmast sprung, and foretopgallantmast carried away.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, June 17—Arr. ship Don Quixote, Gloucester, Mass.; brig Formos, St. Martins; schr. Georgiana, (Br.,) Nassau. 18th—Below, ship Flying Eagle, from San Francisco; bark Lone Star, from London, via Fayal. Wind W., clear.

GLOUCESTER, June 17—Arr. ship Missouri, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, June 17—Arr. brigs Annie A. Grady, (Br.,) Cardenas; Restless, (Br.,) Nuevitas. Cld. brig Calomuck, Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, June 4, bark Wilhelmina, hence, arr. same day; brig Trackless, for New-York, to sail 12th; schr. Fawn, of Boston, unc.

At Rio Janeiro, May 14, brig Eleanor, from New-York, discharging.

At St. Domingo City, May 31, Br. brig Hayward, Dobson, for New-York, ldg., to sail in a few ds.

Arr. at Calcutta April 25, ship Gem of the Ocean, from New-York.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., June 15, brig Blue Wave, Leily, Philadelphia; 17th, schr. Swan, New-York.

Arr. at Halifax June 16, schr. John Sanderson, Carroll, New-York.

BLOOD BLOOD

The nervous need tremble no longer. Their fears of murderous armies and banditti will not be realized. The mysterious posters that have excited the fears of the peaceable and quiet citizen have not been issued as a notice to the bloodthirsty to rise and murder the unoffending, but rather as a startling announcement that those who suffer from an impure condition of the Blood can receive incalculable advantages from the use of Dr. H. H. STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Office No. 575 Broadway, N. Y.

TRY WARD'S SHIRTS. ALSO STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS FOR LADIES & GENTS 387 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c. FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN AT BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN JUNE 18TH, IN Morrisania, $270 by a boy named Frank Bourne, twelve years of age, light complexion, sore eyes. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the boy with the money, or a proportionate amount, by applying to FRANCIS BOURNE, Morrisania, or D. S. PAIGE, No. 353 Spring-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, June 1, five hundred dollar treasury note in the vicinity of the York and Erie depot, or on the Paterson train. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to me. THOS. W. WALLACE, No. 99 Prince-st., N. Y.